THE BLACK SHEEP OF THE FAMILY AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. V NO. 112 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles.

Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660

6 Months' Return Tickets.

To Melbourne	909	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
18, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 276, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-0-0

V. P. Charges annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 812,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 43,809,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Dorien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Pengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	Osaka	Tsinanfu
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.

General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL.

(For Europeans only.)

Nearest to station and camp. Best European comforts. Presently occupied by military officers and family. Charges moderate.

THE EVER POPULAR EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF OARTS AT THE VILLAGE OF VERSOWA NEAR ANDHERI OUT OF BOMBAY. ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq. the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 686 of 1916, Peter Augustine Pereira vs. Manual Francis Pereira and others and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above suit and dated the 12th day of January, 1912, sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 13th day of May, 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned properties on the premises.

LOT NO. 1.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house 2 water wells and trees standing thereon situate lying and being at Versowa and called by the name of Karichland in the Taluka Salsette of Thana and in the Registration sub-district of Bandra in the district of Thana containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 24½ goonthas or thereabouts bearing entry No. 33 and Survey No. 14 and Pot No. 2 and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the Khar or land of Bhasker Purshotum, on the South by the khar or land of Bhool Bhut on the East by the khari share and partly by Kavade Khati and on the West by Rabwady.

LOT NO. 2.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house one water well and trees standing thereon situate lying and being at Versowa in the Taluka Salsette, Thana district and called by the name of Pogewady property in the registration sub-district of Bandra in the district Thana containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 17 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing entry No. 140 and registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 75 and Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the land of Meralli Ratansey on or towards the East by the land of Kuchoomanji and partly by the land of Babool Mahatre and on or towards the west by a public passage.

LOT NO. 3.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with trees and one water well situate at Versowa in the sub-district of Bandra in Taluka Salsette Thana district and called by the name of Rabwady property containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 6½ gunthas or thereabouts and bearing entry No. 35 and registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under survey No. 16 and Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by our own Khar on the South by the land of Abu Rehimtunla on the East by the land of F. E. D'Almeida and on the West by the land of Bhasker Sonar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr C. P. D'Cunha attorney for the Receiver at his office, Sohrab House, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Copper utensils and old furniture in Padhya Chawl, opposite Anglo Portugese School, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Guardian of the minors Pursram K. Padhya Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 12th day of May, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the above place.

A big lot of about 45 maunds utensils consisting of bundas, lotas, big and small trays, goblets, etc., and a lot of German silver cups, etc.

A lot of old furniture consisting of benches, bed steads, chests, stools, old bicycles etc.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1917.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Green Street, opposite Bank of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE this day FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).

Auction sale of valuable household and office furniture and jewellery set with diamond rubies, emeralds, and pearls, etc.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at Green Street, opposite Bank of Bombay, the following furniture, etc.

Such as drawing room suites in five pieces, single and double mirror door almirahs, sliding and square dining tables, chest of drawers, revolving book cases, washing tables, marble top round tables, screens, one old feshion cane bench, writing tables, book stands, chairs with arms and without arms, easy chairs, leather lined sofas reclining, sofas, tile top teapoys, folding plain wooden teapoys, watches, etc.

Valuable jewellery containing brilliant diamond rose nose rings, collar buttons, pearl toran mala, raifuls, bangles coodajodi, etc.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE of Provisions for Indian Troops, etc., at the North end of Railway Shed, near "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks on Frere Road.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of May, 1917 at 10 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the North end of Railway Shed, near "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks (entrance from Frere Road).

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops, lot of gunny bags, empty boxes, hoop iron, coir ropes, sea dead stock, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed the same day.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

85, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 11th May, 1917, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Case No. 972, Salamati Hills, Rest House, on the Hills, Sion Building Street No. 8522, P. Case No. 697, Sion.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1917, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings Building Street No. 442, 450. Case No. 145 Nagdevi Street.

SALE AT 9 A.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 13th May, 1917, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), at Jacob Circle, Ripon Road, in Bradbery Mills by order of the Agents of the aforesaid Mills the following different kinds of cotton waste:—

A large quantity of dropping, card fly, dirty cotton waste, broken cops, cop bottom dirty and oily, hard waste, dirty hard waste, dirty piecer, clean piecer, spindle banding, reeling hard waste, reeling sweeping, frame clearer, weaving sweeping coloured waste, broken cops, cop bottom dirty and oily sized ends, clean dirty rags, winding waste, sized short and long grey, sized coloured short sized coloured long ends, unsized short grey unsized long ends, gutter fly, oily rags, winding sweeping, middle cops, coloured rags, tares of F. P. cotton bales with hoops.

AUCTION SALE of about 2,500 Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 14th May, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba Sassoon Dock, Reclamation on Plot No. 3-4 and 20, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Hukmichand Rambhagat's Godown, slightly damaged by water:—

215 bales cotton Broach.
314 bales cotton, Akola.
271 bales cotton, Khangam.
123 bales cotton, Nardana.
42 bales cotton, Dhulia.
115 bales cotton, Limba.

Damaged by Fire and Water.

1,500 bales high class stapled cotton Khamgam, Akola, Broach, Warora, Dhulia, Nardana, Bengal, Neemuch, Amraoti, Kehri, Panipat, Beawar, Hingeli, Multan.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instruction from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1917, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following goods:—

Glassware, umbrella sticks, provisions, earthenware, beer, wine, cotton singlets, chips pencils, chimneys, medicated sticks, tin cases, earthenware toys, glass shades, cups and saucers, iron nails, dry dates flour, brass coffee, fireclay, china clay, green copperas, cement, borax, paint, phenyle, tobacco, senna leaves, toilet paper, tubes, wire, deck chairs, wearing apparel and empty cases, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 11th May, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHHAS MOHOLLA OR KAMBEKER STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors for Mr. Goolam Hoosain Haji Moosa the sole surviving Trustee under the Indenture of settlement dated the 16th day of July 1899 and made between Hazrabai wife of the said Mr. Goolam Hoosain Haji Moosa of the first part, Suffoorabai, wife of Haji Latiff of the second part and Mr. Nusserwanji Byramji Forbes and the said Mr. Goolam Hoosain Haji Moosa of the third part Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate on the eastern side of the Kambeker Street otherwise called Don Tad First Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 189 3-9 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded on the north by the house of Memon Joosab Rehman on the south by the property of Haji Haroon Mahomed on the east by the Sweeper's passage and on the west by the Kambeker Street aforesaid, which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 52 and are now assessed under "B" Ward No. 2,600 and Street Nos. 231 235.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the vendor at their Office at Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1917.

R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.

This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee).

DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.

Corner of Grant Road, Play House,
Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

A DENTAL SURGEON in Bombay has a vacancy for a Pupil to learn Dentistry. For premium and particulars apply to Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8087

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

THE TRAVANCORE MOTOR COMPANY, LTD., QUILON.—FOR SALE:—
(1) 3 four ton HALLFORD BUSSES, each of 4 cylinders, 35 h.p., 15 miles speed, carry 39 passengers, two closed body and the third chara banc. In sound working condition.
(2) MOTOR ACCESSORIES and SPARE PARTS of various kinds.
(3) 1 four seater ARROL JOHNSON MOTOR CAR IN fit running condition.
(4) HYDRAULIC TYRE PRESS.
Other particulars on application. Please apply to:—

P. V. SUBIER,
High Court Vakil,
Quilon.
8094

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. GULABDAS GOCULDAS SARAIYA, 215, Bapu Khote Street. 8083

WANTED—FOUR GENT'S TAILORS, CHRISTIANS OR MAHOMEDANS. Apply sharp personally. The NEW WEST-END TAILORING Co., 229, Hornby Road, Fort. 8093

WANTED—A failed SENIOR MEDICAL STUDENT as an assistant in the Vaccine Therapy Institute, Hornby Road. Apply personally with testimonials. 8098

WANTED—At once two BOOK-KEEPING CLERKS with knowledge of Shorthand writing and Typing. Apply to Box No. 772, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8091

WANTED—An experienced RECEPTION CLERK for the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. Apply with Copies of testimonials stating terms to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY. 8082

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced DRIVER for a Taxi for hire on usual terms. A Christian or a Hindu preferred. Apply personally at YEMUNA CLOTH SHOP, opposite the Surti Hindu Hotel, Grant Road, next to Playhouses. 8095

WANTED for the Office of the Registrar, Labour Corps War Hospital, Dadar, a TYPIST CLERK. Pay Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. 8055

WANTED—A 2ND-CLASS MARINE ENGINEER with Board of Trade Certificate with Chief's certificate preferred. Apply to Box No. 769, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8079

WANTED—An L. C. E. or one who passes some higher Engineering degree, as a CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER of this Municipality, pay Rs. 400—25—500, horse allowance Rs. 25. Rs. 2,000 security required. The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind and from the time of the Commissioner's approval, the nominee will be on probation for 12 months or for some such further period as the Commissioner may deem fit.
Applications, stating age and qualifications, to be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him before 31st May, 1917.

ASARDAS, M. N.,
President,
8079 Shikarpur Municipality.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—1 A RETIRED COLLAR MAKER SARGANT for our Harness and Saddlery Department.
2. An experienced and practical BOOT MAKER for our Boot and Shoe Department.
Applications having worked in a large Manufacturing concern and can control workmen will be preferred.
Good salary to really good and practical men.

THE MANAGER,
Gwalior Leather Factory & Tannery.
8100

WANTED

WANTED—New, re-built or second hand TYPEWRITERS of very good condition. Apply sharp with reasonable prices to Box No. 773, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8099

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—SPARE PARTS for SIEMENS INFFRIENTIAL WATER METERS. Lists of stocks available for immediate delivery and prices to be sent to the undersigned.

R. COLLETT,
Assistant Engineer, P. W. D.,
Municipal Office, Bandra.
8081

VIVE LA FRANCE !

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.
Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BELSIZE CAR, four seater, newly painted, fitted with new hood. Price Rs. 4,000. For further particulars apply to MITTRA, behind Imperial Cinematograph, Girgaon. 8092

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—Large and commodious GROUND FLOOR, at No. 23, Church Gate Street, for Shops, Offices or Godowns. Apply D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS, 369, Hornby Road. 8069

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

IT has been decided to raise a Labour Corps for service in France from the Bombay Presidency. The Corps will be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Hill, late 12th Pioneers. It will be employed purely on labour work. The term of employment can be obtained from any Collector or from a Divisional Assistant Recruiting Officer. In the City of Bombay, the terms can be obtained from the Commissioner of Police. Contractors, Mukkadams and others having command of labour are invited to assist in the raising of the Corps by bringing in men. Those bringing in labour will be suitably rewarded. 8036

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

RUSSIAN 1917 5 p. c. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR.)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 26th of June.
The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.
Issue price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.
Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.
Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.
The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
7969 Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned at his Office at Belgaum on 1st June, 1917, at 2 p.m., for supply of (1) Kerosine Oil (2) Bleaching Powder and (3) Sulphate of Alumina, at the Parwati Storage Works, Poona City Water Supply, during the official year 1917-18. Probable consumption each month is 160 tins, one ton and 8 tons respectively. Separate tenders are required for each of the above articles.
2. Blank forms of tender and specification can be had on payment of Re. 1 to the Accountant of the office of the Undersigned on any working day except the day of receiving tenders.
3. A sum of Rs. 50 in currency notes as earnest money should accompany each tender and the accepted tenderer has to furnish a security deposit of Rs. 250 for Kerosine Oil, Rs. 800 for Bleaching Powder and Rs. 500 for Sulphate of Alumina.
4. The acceptance of the tender rests with the Undersigned in the case of Kerosine Oil and for other two with the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Bombay. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason for them.

(Sd.) P. N. NATESHAIYER,
Executive Engineer,
Southern Sanitary District.
Bungalow No. 20
Fort Belgaum, May 1917.
8097

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON VERY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SWEET WATER ONLY.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Maneck Line, Godown No. 2, Colaba, the property of Mr. Gambirchand Kedarnath, on account of the concerned being salvage of fire which took place on the 17th April last at the above godown.
About 700 full pressed bales of Khamgaum, Nanded, Latur and Khandesh Cotton very slightly damaged by sweet water only.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Reclamation Ground, Colaba, in Khimji Vishram's Jetha No. 68, on account of the concerned:—
About 1,500 full pressed bales of Khimji Vishram's Cotton (Bengal and Viramgaum) slightly damaged by fire and water.
Also a large lot of loose cotton.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of surplus and unserviceable materials, building, sheds and plant, etc.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at 2 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Workshops, Paltan Road, behind the Crawford Market:—
Motor shed and old boilerhouse, latrines, with tank, shafting, pulleys, pedestals, brackets, 7½in. centre by 4ft. 0in Gap bed screw cutting lathe, wood working machine, vertical drilling machine, 10in. centre by 10ft.-0in. screw cutting lathe, wall bracket, drilling machine vice benches, injectors, boiler-feed pumps, Siemens water meter, Marshall's 14 H.P. double cylinder undertype steam engine and boiler, in working order, teakwood, two storied chowky, Marshall's vertical engine 3 H.P. carpenter's and moulder's galvanized iron timber shed and G. I. boundary fencing, tyre furnace, boiler-maker's iron framed shed, C. I. Railing and Standard, wood framed galvanized iron shed, Marsden's stone crushing machine, cast iron scrap, old wood boxes and cupboards, old wooden blocks and cart wheels, W. I. scrap, C. I. naves and fire bars, C. I. pipes, winches and pulleys, old canvas hose, leather scraps, rubber hose, old tyres, empty oil casks, old night soil cart and drain cart bodies, W. I. chimney iron hopper, stone, roller, old galvanized iron sheets, empty drums and paint tins, galvanized iron tank, W. I. pipes and fittings, old and new crucibles, W. I. tyres bars, blue stones, wooden benches, scrap timber, gun metal bearings, gun metal scrap, electric fittings and old accumulators, C. I. columns, railings, standards and brackets, etc., etc.
A deposits of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay. Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 43 CASES WHITE SHIRTINGS.
On FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Chotalal Mangaldas at their shop at the Cross Lane between the Ganesh Chawk and Dadar Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel of Bhavnagar.
43 cases each 50 pieces white shirtings Nos. 10999, 15000, 15099 and 2200 by 42 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 65 CASES PRINTS (VATANA)
On THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Ganeshwadi, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Nagindas Vijbhukhandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Nanji Sunderji.
65 cases each 60 pieces prints (vatana) 25/26 inches and 50/52 yards.
A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and delivery orders applied for within eight days of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A QUANTITY OF BETELNUTS, COCOANUTS, GRAPES, ALMONDS AND OTHER INDIAN SPICES.
On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 12 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the plot situate at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Deongri Street on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.
A quantity of betelnuts, cocoanuts, grapes almonds and other Indian spices such as jira, variah, haldar, shajira etc., also bhusa, empty cases, empty bags, etc. etc.
Being the salvage from the fire that occurred at Chinch Bunder recently. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken before the next evening.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Commencing Saturday, May 12th
at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
and following evenings
at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LORD WILLINGDON,
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The Latest and Greatest of the Official Government War Films:—

"THE BATTLE OF THE ANCRE"

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"THE ADVANCE OF THE TANKS"

THE BRILLIANT VICTORY ON THE ANCRE.
Our New Arm
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THE TANKS ADVANCING TO ACTION,
THE TANKS 'WALKING THROUGH' ALL OBSTRUCTIONS
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Absolutely authentic—issued under the Censorship of British General Headquarters—actually taken on the battlefield.
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FILMS THAT WILL LIVE IN HISTORY.
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PRICES
at 10 p. m. Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
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Plans open at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co from Wednesday 9th May.

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6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY REVUE COMPANY
Presents
OUR GREAT LOCAL AND TOPICAL REVUE
BOMBAY BY NIGHT
BOMBAY BY NIGHT
SCENE 1.
Mrs. LOVELESS' BUNGALOW IN COLABA.
THE
NEGLECTED WIFE.
The Wonderful Deductions of
SUPDT. ROBERT, C.I.D.
and his
FLAPPER MEN?
SEE THE FLAPPER BRIGADE.
SCENE II.
VICTORIA GARDENS.
CAUGHT RED-HANDED.
SCENE III.
SEE OUR IDEA OF THE
DIVORCE COURTS
AND
OUR CHIEF JUDGE.
Watch the Proceedings and you must
COME AND HEAR OUR
FAMOUS PARSI PLEADER
of the Defence Force.
The first part will be preceded by our
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AMUSEMENTS

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To-night at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

JEALOUSY IN A SURGEON'S WIFE
is certain to react on her husband s career.
This makes more vital the question :
HAS A SURGEON THE RIGHT TO OPERATE ON HIS OWN WIFE?
Medical ethics forbid it but no laws prevent it. Should there be such a law? You will be able to answer that question only after you have seen
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CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in one of his latest extravaganzas.
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WIFFLES and his DRAMA !

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ELDORADO!!
ITALIAN CINEMA
Commencing Saturday, 12th May and for one week only.
8000 Ft. **ARSENE LUPIN** 8000 Ft.
has heen secured by the Eldorado at enormous cost.
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Adapted from the famous novel and play by Maurice Leblance and Francis de Roisset. Featuring the three popular stars: Gerald Ames, Douglas Munro and Manora Thess.
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The Gentleman Bracksman
is without doubt one of the most popular of fiction Heroes.
The Greatest Detective Story Ever taken for the Cinema.
It Baffles Description. Every scene a Triumph. Every actor a star, every foot a Gem of Photography.
No Picture loving man, Woman, or Child Should Miss This TITANIC ATTRACTION,
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Don't forget what we published before *i. e.*
That we don't advertise all Films with a superlative but
ARSENE LUPIN
deserves all praise as it is really the greatest detective story ever screened.
SATURDAY 5 P.M. MATINEE A GOLD NECKLESS
SUNDAY 5 P.M. MATINEE A NEW CYCLE
} WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AS PRIZE.
EVERY TRICK UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
Commencing 19th May Saturday.
MACISTE ALPINO
The world renowned artist of
CABIRIA.

WERE *YOU* PRESENT
WHEN "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY" SERIAL WAS SHOWN?
IF YOU WERE
YOU MUST KNOW
FLORENCE LA BADIE
THIS FAMOUS ACTRESS
— IS FEATURED IN —
THE PRICE OF HER SILENCE
Thanhouser's "Big" production.
An intensely interesting drama of Love and Romance.
—CLEAN AND MORALISING—
Which we very much want you to see and want your friends and all to see.
BRING THE LADIES
BRING THE CHILDREN
THEY WILL LOVE IT
Two laughter provoking comedies and the usual Topical Gazette are other items.
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SANDHURST ROAD.
"The Cinema that goes for and gives the cleanest and the best.

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LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT PROGRAMME.
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AND
SIGNORITA MALAGA
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Showing: Duke of Connaught at St. Martin's in the Field,—Celebration of St. David's Day in London and Liverpool,—Elephants as War Workers, etc., etc.
A SPLENDID FILM:
THE MAGIC CARPET.
A comedy describing the intrigues of the Court. The Prince was imprisoned because he loved a girl of a modest position, but the girl through the aid of a Magic Carpet given her by a Fairy got him released and also brought back in the heart of the father filial love.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-MORROW
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

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RIGHT TO LIVE

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"LE DROIT A LA VIE"

Scenario by M. Abel Gange

Mlle. Brabant

in the chief role

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LUKE AND THE BANK TAIL

A Comic that will make you laugh.

LAST DAY

Yes to-day is positively the last day to see this triumph of stagecraft, this feast of sensationalism. Make up your mind, no more chance for you.

TO SEE

Such subjects rarely come to Bombay and three is no time left for you. Do not miss it for love or money; make a point of seeing it to-day.

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THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45 AND 10-30

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WHAT MAKES THE OLD LOOK YOUNG.

BLACK HAIR DYE.

Which turns grey hair within 2 minutes of application into Black Soft and Glossy. 1 application monthly is suffieient to keep the natural colour, No fading by bath or hair oils. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction.

Re. 1 for 1 Box, Rs. 2 As. 8 for 3 Boxes, Postage Extra.

B. R. A. Commissioner from Chitaldrug and R. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We have used several Hair-dyes both Indian and English but have found your's the best of all. The process is easy, simple and at the same time effective. 18-12-14."

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Means Badam Pak it contains Almonds. Pistaches, Safron, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Debility, all urinary and skin diseases. Brain Fag, etc. As. 12 for Bombay one seer of (11 ounces) and Rs. 2-8-0 for 4 seers' tin. Postage extra.

Dr. Ram Sarma writes from Bajpe, Mangalore: Your Badam Pak is highly appreciated, so kiudly send 9 tins again. 10-2-14

Dr. BHAISHANKER J. VAIDA,

Care of Bombay Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Kazi's Dhabe Mata's Pole Ahmedabad City.

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For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild forms of Plague use

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A Special feature in Saturday's Circus programme.

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Combined with

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Exhibition of marvellous feats of Strength.

Prof. Raja Sandow, who is ouly 22, is a remarkable example of muscular development and holds a wonderful control over his muscles.

Special Tram cars will run every night after the show is over from the Bellasis Road Siding. For particulars see our hand-bills.

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 10.

Rainfall has decreased generally in northern India and has been nearly general in Assam, local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east Rajputana, Central India west and on north Madras coast. Few falls also occurred in Burma, United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Gujarat and Central Provinces. The principal amounts are:—Mergui and Silchar one and half inches, Cherrapunji and Calcutta two, Burdwan and Patna one, Allahabad one and a half, Sialkot, Udaipur, Surat, Masulipatam and Cocanada two. The disturbance from Persia is approaching the North-West Frontier Province.

Forecast: Increase of rain in the United Provinces, north Punjab and surrounding districts.

SEVERE SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 10.

A very severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 3-15 this morning.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 10.

Two earthquakes were recorded at Simla last night, the first at 21 hours 35 minutes, a severe shock from a distance of about 6,000 miles, and the second of slight intensity at 3 hours 16 minutes from a distance of about 100 miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th May 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the north Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Agra has had 0.36in. and Allahabad 1.40in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in east Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0.65in and Mount Abu 0.75in.. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana both during the day and at night and in upper Sind during the day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and local rain in Central India West and the extreme eastern districts of Kathiawar; Bhavnagar has had 0.52in., Surat 1.92in. Deesa 0.26in and Neemuch 0.51in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in Central India West and Gujarat and at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.38in. of rain and Hoshangabad 0.13in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain unsettled to the north of latitude 20deg. N. Rainfall has been fairly general in Gujarat and local in the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India West, the northern half of the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast. Some showers have occurred also in the east Punjab and Kathiawar.

Some dust or thunderstorms may occur to the north of latitude 20deg N. and a few showers in the north Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 10th of May 1917.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade		Humidity.	Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	8 A. M.	Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th May)	83.4	74.4	71	..	7.52	—3.42
Jask	93.5	76.6	61	..	4.23	+0.16
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th May)	101.1	85.6	53	..	3.12	—0.58
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.9	74.7	53	..	0.89	—0.86
Rawalpindi	89.6	67.7	76	..	5.86	—4.62
Lahore	85.8	70.8	71	0.01	2.17	—1.71
Hissar	91.7	71.6	66	..	4.07	..
Ambala	86.7	68.8	70	..	5.68	—0.34
Delhi	84.8	66.8	78	0.15	2.04	—1.25
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.5	70.1	69	0.36	2.94	+1.00
Mainpuri	93.8	70.1	73	..	2.94	+0.41
Jhansi	93.4	72.0	68	0.01	3.48	+1.51
Cawnpore	93.6	73.5	75	0.01	4.47	+2.23
Allahabad	94.8	70.3	81	1.40	6.02	+3.70
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	99.5	77.8	69	..	0.52	—0.82
Karachi	88.0	77.1	83	..	1.33	—0.28
Ajmer	83.9	68.4	83	0.65	2.15	+0.56
Jaipore	93.5	69.4	76	0.08	2.05	+0.36
Kotah	93.2	74.2	62	..	1.41	+0.05
Mount Abu	79.2	60.4	87	0.75	2.57	+1.17
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	94.6	76.7	64	..	0.60	+0.02
Dwarka	88.1	79.5	77	..	0.02	—0.67
Veraval	84.3	80.5	80	..	0	—0.49
Rajkot	93.1	73.1	68	..	2.38	+1.85
Bhavnagar Para	100.2	72.6	84	0.52	1.89	+1.13
Surat	91.9	69.7	85	1.92	1.92	+1.52
Ahmedabad	94.9	72.9	80	0.03	2.46	+2.01
Deesa	92.9	71.6	81	0.26	5.26	+4.72
Neemuch	87.0	67.0	85	0.51	5.31	+4.39
Indore	90.5	67.8	84	..	2.53	+1.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.3	71.3	69	..	8.30	+5.34
Saugor	89.0	69.6	76	0.38	4.67	+1.40
Hoshangabad	85.1	67.4	75	0.13	6.21	+4.24
Khandwa	95.3	71.0	61	0.00	1.89	+0.34
Akola	99.2	76.1	49	..	6.49	+3.28
Amraoti	96.4	71.5	53	..	4.84	+2.43
Nagpur	93.6	70.8	64	..	7.63	+4.45
Chanda	97.5	74.6	42	..	6.28	+2.75
Raipur	93.5	70.2	61	..	9.34	+6.34
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.5	79.2	73	0.07	2.64	+1.99
Ratnagiri	87.3	78.9	69	..	8.65	+7.81
Marmugao	89.2	79.7	68	..	5.86	+3.70
Karwar	91.5	78.9	71	..	9.76	+7.26
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.5	72.9	52	..	1.89	+0.76
Ahmednagar	96.3	67.6	52	..	2.45	+0.66
Poona	93.8	68.5	67	..	3.76	+1.93
Sholapur	99.3	72.0	52	..	9.90	+7.55
Bijapur	95.4	69.0	55	..	11.37	+9.00
Belgaum	91.1	62.7	68	..	12.45	+6.07
Aurangabad	97.0	70.0	58	..	2.66	+0.87
Nizamabad (Indur)	98.7	74.8	99	..	4.19	+1.99
Hyderabad	96.1	75.5	52	..	10.38	+6.97
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.5	78.3	64	..	6.37	+0.11
Calicut	93.3	78.1	74	..	7.41	—5.15
Cochin	89.8	75.5	70	..	12.08	—6.37
Colombo	86.9	76.2	95	0.13	37.76	—3.36
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.3	69.2	77	1.99	14.59	+6.82
Bellary	99.5	75.5	49	..	6.89	+2.99
Cuddapah	105.0	84.1	44	..	5.33	—0.17
Madras	97.5	79.6	67	..	18.55	—2.61
Bangalore	90.9	68.2	48	..	14.52	+7.32
Coimbatore	96.2	71.6	58	..	8.41	+0.16
Trichinopoly	100.2	78.2	53	..	4.52	—7.36
Negapatam	96.8	79.5	70	..	17.16	—13.4

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, May 10.)

The Governor-in-Council has confirmed the following appointments made by the Hon. the Chief Justice vice Mr. N. M. Rajpi, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, appointed to act as a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court or pending further orders:—

Mr. P. B. Malabari, Barrister-at-Law, Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as Prothonotary and Testamentary and Admiralty Registrar, Original Jurisdiction, High Court, Bombay.

Mr. W. J. Howard, First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. K. A. Bhojwani, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to act as First Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalawala, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad during the absence on leave of Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S.

The appointment of Mr. A. de G. Pinto as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, with effect from 29th January 1917, is confirmed.

Captain B. R. Reilly, Assistant Political Resident, Aden to be Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in Aden vice Major W. M. P. Wood.

Mr. R. L. Sinclair on completion of his special duty, to be Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier Range.

Mr. G. L. Steele, on relief, to be Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Surat and Broach, vice Mr. J. B. Anding, reverting.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., to be Collector of Sholapur.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I.C.S., to be Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Thar Parkar pending further orders.

The Hon. Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector of Poona, vice Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S.

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., to continue to act as Collector of Poona till relieved by the Hon. Mr. A. S. A. Westropp I.C.S.

Mr. Dwarkanath Kajaram Vaidya to do duty as Deputy Collector, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Rao Saheb Lakshman Narayan Joglekar on leave.

On his return from leave on the forenoon of the 19th April 1917, Mr. T. H. Potts, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, was posted to the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. N. M. Sathi, Probationary Deputy Collector, passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 14th April 1917.

Mr. J. L. Saldanha, M.B., B.S., has been appointed as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 2nd March 1917.

Mr. B. H. Godbole, District Deputy Collector, Western Division, Poona District, to be Superintendent of Lonavla, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 22nd February 1917.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Morley Fox to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 20th March 1917.

The Rev. F. P. Wiley, Superintendent, Kagrapeth Leper Asylum, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 2nd May 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Miss K. M. Burn to be Lady Superintendent, High School for Indian Girls, Poona, with effect from the 26th January 1917.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week ending 8th instant, throughout the Presidency. Standing crops were thriving. Harvesting of rabi crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton is in progress in Kaira, Surat, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Kathiawar Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for kharif sowing continues. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in Sind, risen in Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 9th May 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.837 Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.3 "
Dew Point.....	73.1 "
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.668 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	4.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.5 "
Minimum.....do.....	79.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WNW.WSW.W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	131 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.17 "
Do. do. year	1.85 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th.....	0.07 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	May	h.	m	ft. in.	May	h	m.	ft in
Thur	10	m	0 50	26 10	10	m	6 51	14 8
			1 47a	28 10			7 46a	19 1
Fri.	11	m	1 30	26 6	11	m	7 32	15 8
			2 33a	28 4			8 36a	19 5
Sat.	12	m	2 27	25 11	12	m	8 18	16 2
			3 22a	27 9			9 35a	19 7
Sun.	13	m	3 25	25 8	13	m	9 13	17 3
			4 17a	27 2			10 52a	19 6
Mon.	14	m	4 25	24 11	14	m	10 24	18 5
			5 20a	26 8				
Tues.	15	m	5 57	24 11	15	m	0 10	18 10
			6 27a	25 4			11 59a	19 3
Wed	16	m	7 21	25 6	16	m	1 16	18 0
			7 32a	26 4			1 23	19 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 10 (Thursday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 4m
" 11 (Friday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m.
" 12 (Saturday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 4m.
" 13 (Sunday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 4m.
" 14 (Monday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.
" 15 (Tuesday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.
" 16 (Wednesday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 5m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, April 21st, 7h' 31-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 29th, 10h. 52-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, May 7th. 8h. 13·3m. a.m.; Last Quarter 14th. 7h. 17·9m. a.m.

CASUALTY LISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W H Bennett, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A Carter, Sussex.
Lieut W D Chepmell, Sussex.
Second-Lieut C Danvers, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R L Davies, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A W J Dew, Northumberlands.
Capt C Dyson, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut E B Flenley, Liverpools.
Lieut C G Fowler, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut E R Foy, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J F Gilbert, Hampshires.
Major C W Gordon-Steward, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W W Green, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut A G Harris, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut S Harvey, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut A M Hill, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut E V D Leslie, Seaforths.
Capt W F Liston, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut R A Patterson, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut C F R Pells, West Yorks.
Capt D Piza, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut E G Racine, Liverpools.
Lieut F J St Aubyn, Rifle Corps.
Capt A G Spark, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A M Spencer, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut P F Walford, Rifle Corps.
Lieut W T Wallace, Field Artillery.
Capt H W Waller, Northumberlands.
Capt S V Wasborough, Somersets.
Second-Lieut R Weir, Durhams.
Capt C Whitley, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut F R Williams, Rifle Corps.
Capt M L Yeatherd, Lancers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A J Lilly, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Capt C P Bertie, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P A Rusell, Camerons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W E Crick, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut N F Herepath, Somersets.
Second-Lieut P T Lister, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut D H McKie, Northumberlands.
Brigadier-General G E Matthews.
Second-Lieut R S Smith, Londons.
Capt G H Williamson, Rifle Corps.

WOUNDED.

Lieut H R Adair, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut C H Appleyard, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G H D Ascoli, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut J H Bamber, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G M Beaton, Trench Mortar Artillery.
Second-Lieut W R Beddington, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut A Bell, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut C W B Bolton, Engineers.
Rev A Bouchier, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut F C Braby, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J L Brooks, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut R A Brown, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut S R Butler, Field Artillery.
Lieut A J N Byerley, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut B C Camm, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S W Carey, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W R Chittenden, Sussex.
Second-Lieut D B Cousar, Durhams.
Second-Lieut T L J Conton, Durhams.
Capt F Crow, Field Artillery.
Lieut E Darling, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Davies, Durhams.
Second-Lieut G Davis, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G Desborough, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut W H Douglas, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut W O Dring, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut H G Faragher, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G D Ferard, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut D Finnie, Field Artillery.
Lieut W F Fitch, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J Townes, Monmouths.
Capt B Franklin, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut L Franks, East Yorks.
Lieut J B Grant, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut W E Greenslade, East Yorks.
Lieut S R K Gurner, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut A P Hack, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W R Hall, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut C B Henry, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut B M Hogan, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut S O Hopkins, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut T Humphreys, Durhams.
Second-Lieut D F Johnstone, Londons.
Capt C A Knust, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt H Lancaster, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G O Laurens, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut A E Littler, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F J London, Wiltshires.
Capt J G Lowther, Hussars.
Second-Lieut A C Lupton, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut A C Lutyens, Field Artillery.
Lieut D P A McCann, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut R L McCreery, Lancers.
Second-Lieut M F H Mather, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut F T Matthews, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut G E Matthews, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut P J O Morris, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H V O'Meara, Shropshires.
Lieut M H O'Rorke, Lancers.
Capt E F Pipe, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut C E Uullinger, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut F G Quested, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut F H Ralls, Londons.
Second-Lieut V Richardson, Sussex.
Capt E F Robinson, East Yorks.
Capt E E Ruddell, Royal Scots.
Lieut-Colonel A G Seymour, Yeomanry.
Capt G M Shackel, Sussex.
Second-Lieut H E Sharp, Yorkshire Light infantry.
Capt J H Shaw, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut J L Spence, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut P G Statton, Liverpools.
Lieut D N Stewart-Savile, Lancers.
Second-Lieut A Stone, Bedfords.
Capt A H Thomas, Medicals.
Second-Lieut N O Tucker, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut R Turner, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H H Vale, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Varley, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut W Vass, Lancers.
Second-Lieut V F F Ward, Sussex.
Second-Lieut V Whitaker, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E W Williams, Durhams.
Second-Lieut K H Williamson, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut S B Wilson, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut N L Wood, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C J P Yates, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut A Young, Bedfords.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut G S Y Cullen, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E E Harris, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut J Pollack, Irish Fusiliers.

WOUNDED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut B Cookson, East Yorks.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut B V Jalland, East Yorks.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A H Bates, Flying Corps.
Lieut V R Bennett, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut P B Boyd, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H Davis, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut A W Hobbs, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt G B Hodgson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E R Law, Flying Corps.
Lieut O D Maxted, Buffs.
Lieut C H Morris, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Ormerod, Field Artillery.
Capt L S Platt, Lancers.
Second-Lieut O Ray, Black Watch.
Capt L L Richardson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J N Stewart, Liverpools.
Capt J Stuart, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut A H Tanfield Warwicks.
Second-Lieut M Topham, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Watson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D C Wollen, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R S L Worsley, Flying Corps.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 9th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	9,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	800
" " Sales of East Indian	..	
" " Imports	.. .. ..	14,000
Mid. Americans	.. .. ..	12.86 + 3
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. .. ..	26.50 Unchgd.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July. 19.48 + 3 Oct. 18.66 + 3 Jan. 18.78 + 7 Not received.	
New Orleans 10 a.m.		

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 9th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
May	12.44	
May-June	12.37	
June-July	12.29	
July-Aug	12.22	
Aug.-Sept	12.02	
Sept.-Oct.	11.94	
Oct.-Nov	11.72	+5
Nov.-Dec.	11.66	
Dec.-Jan.	11.63	
Jan.-Feb.	11.60	
Feb.-Mar	11.58	
Mar.-Apl.	11.55	
Apl.-May	11.53	
May June	11.51	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 9th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May	12.36	−3
May-June	12.29	
June-July	12.22	−2
July-Aug.	12.14	
Aug.-Sept.	11.94	−3
Sept.-Oct.	11.76	
Oct.-Nov.	11.65	−2
Nov.-Dec.	11.58	−3
Dec.-Jan.	11.56	
Jan.-Feb.	11.53	
Feb.-Mar.	11.51	−2
March-April	11.48	
April-May	11.46	
May-June	11.44	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool May 9th.

Months.	To-day's price.	
May	24.30	
July	23.55	−70
Nov.	21.15	−35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 9th.

M. G. Bengal Good	9.77	Unchanged.
" " Fully Good	9.95	
" " Fine	10.00	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	10.37	
" " " Fully Good	10.65	
" " " Fine	9.80	
" Broach Good	11.94	
" " Fully Good	12.12	
" " Fine	12.30	
" Scinde Good	10.02	
" " Fully Good	10.20	
" " Fine	10.45	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 8th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil	
" " to Continent	14,000	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13.50	Unchgd.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½	
Demand Bills	4.75.50	
Silver Commercial Bars	74 3/4	

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	37 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Featureless. Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5
" " " 6 " ..	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	4 1/8
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½%	44½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan ..	69 Unchanged
Government Securities 3%.. ..	58
Ex. On London at Paris Francs ..	27.15 Unchanged.

London, May 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	37 15/16

WAR LOANS.

London, May 8th.

5½% 1925—1923	..£97½ Unchgd
4½% 1925—1945	..£91¾
3% New	..£54½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 8th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£113
Standard Copper 3 M.B. Nominal	£130
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	3
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June ..	3/0½

THE KING OF TONICS
FOR
MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

PATENT PREPARATIONS FOR TONIC.

TONIC PILLS.—Known as "King of Tonics". These are the only safe and realiable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indiscretions and loss of vitality.

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood.

These pills have been found to be the safest cure for nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag and all the exhaustive diseases due to excesses.

These are invaluable in weak digestion In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Pills No. 1 Quantity 200 value Rs. 500 (five hundred.)

Pills No. 2 Quantity 200 value Rs. 300.

Pills for a weeks' trial Rs. 15.

SPECIALIST FOR PILES AND FISTULA

Piles and Fistula cured without operation by internal treatment and without least trouble to patients. No restriction as regards diet. Testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, &c., Please enclose 1 anna stamp for reply. Eight days' medicine cost Rs. 10 as trial.

Dr. DUBAL.

Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 10.

The market opened at about 3-30 p.m., but business was done earlier in the day in Fine Broach May at Rs. 352/3 and July at Rs. 334. Fine Bengal May was quoted Rs. 283 and July Rs. 284, with business passing. Later on, owing to a better enquiry, July quotations were one rupee higher both for Broach and Bengals. At Colaba the market was firm with a good demand for these descriptions and prices advanced Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, closing as under. A fair business has been done in Bengals and Broach, but towards the close sellers were scarce even at the advance, for all other descriptions prices are quite nominal and no transactions have been reported. A small business was done in New Crop.

In ready cotton there has been a demand for Broach and some other stapled sorts, as also high class Bengals.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	May	388
Fine Broach	July	399
Fine Khamgaon-Akala	May	356
Fine M. G. Bengal	May	284
Fine M. G. Bengal	July	298
Good M. G. Westerns	May-June	372
Good H. G. Westerns	May-June	362
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	May-June	374
Good M. G. Coompta	May-June	380

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	357
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	268

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 10th MAY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	295	285	275		Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	297	287	277		"
M. G. Hingunghat, Wardha		372	300		"
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee		371	359		"
M. G. Yeotmal		359	344		"
M. G. Dhamangum Poolgaum		355	340		"
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple		354	329		"
M. G. Amraoti		352	327		"
M. G. Broach		384	380	376	"
M. G. Muttia		322	308		"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam .. .		401	390		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 10th May 1917, 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	..	..	288	..	1/25 Jan. 18
	300	290	280	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	286	..	..	25th May 17
	..	297	..	..	1/25th July 17
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	302	292	282	..	Ready &
	..	300	..	..	25th May 17
	..	..	..	..	1/25th July 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	335	310	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Kudi Viramgon (M G.) (G.S.)	..	396	383	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	..	367	327	..	Ready & May
	..	369	..	..	
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	365	325	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	359	327	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	364	344	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)	..	370	350	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	372	352	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Broach (M G.)	..	385	381	377	Ready & May
	..	398	..	..	1/25 July 17
	..	..	..	359	1/25th Apr. 18
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	385	Ready
	..	..	..	384	June/July
Mathia (M.G.)	..	320	306	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Jagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	378	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	372	Ready
	..	..	..	374	June/July
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	376	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	June/July
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	366	June July
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	386	Ready
	..	..	..	383	June/July

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 10th—4 p m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery, Rs. a. p.	April May Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	44 0 0	6 3 0	....
White Cawnpore 70-30	43 0 0	6 1 0	....
" Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 3 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 0 0	6 6 0	....
" Brown Cawnpore	5 14 0	6 4 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 12 0	8 2 0	....
" Brown Thin	7 0 0	7 6 0	....
Peeleseed White 85-15	42 0 0	8 4 0	....
" Gujar 75-25	40 0 0	8 0 0	....
" Gujar 50-50	29 0 0	7 12 0	....
" Black	36 0 0	7 6 0	....
Poppyseed, White	6 10 0	7 2 0	....
Groundnuts	33 0 0	....	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0	....
Jawa	29 0 0	4 6 0	....
Arandia	36 0 0	7 6 0	....
Forward,	Rs a p.		
Wheat, April-May	6 7 6	....	....
Linseed May	8 7 3	....	....
" Sept.	9 2 0	....	....
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 10 6	....	....
Jawa April/May	4 4 6	....	....
Poppyseed April/May	7 2 0	....	....

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th instant:—

Cotton	17,136	bales
Wheat	47,504	cwts
Linseed	8,675	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc.	1,213	,,
Gingellyseed	16	,,
Poppyseed	56	,,
Groundnuts	10,052	,,
Casterseed	2,312	,,
Rice	6,073	,,
Myrabollams	2,449	,,
Cottonseed	168	,,
Mowraseed	Nil.	
Gram	402	,,
Joowar	771	,,
Maize	Nil	
Barley	2,478	,,

BULLION.

The silver market is quiet and dull following the decline in China exchanges.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 92-14.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 92-12.
Silver 2 Sett Ex-duty 90.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 183.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 190½.
30 days' Sight Hongkong Rs. 172½.
30 days' Sight Shanghai Rs. 257.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

From Bombay by Rail on 8th May 1917.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	16	19,316
B. B. & C. I. Railway	12	14,657

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES

The Share market continues to be in the same depressed state as previously reported and only a limited amount of business was put through for June settlement.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,950 to 1,970, Madhavjis from 1,480 to 1,495, Sagpurs from 2,100 to 2,150 A.D. Fears from 411/8 to 412/8, Indian Bleachings from 250 to 260, Ahmore-Mahwas from 51 7/8 to 55, Swedeshis from 1,880 to 1,905, Crescents from 171/8 to 173/4.

Tata Iron and Steel ordy shares were quiet at 217/8 and Defds at 905. Katni ordys were placed at about 250 and Defds were quoted at 970. Shivrajpurs were placed between 39/8 to 33/8 to 99/8 and Central India Mmings have declined to 41. Bombay-Burmas were quoted at Rs. 945, Tata Hydros have declined to 1,985.

At the close the market was easy.

EXPORT OF COW-HIDES.

With reference to the Press communique issued by Government on the 27th March last, it is now notified, for general information, that Collectors of Customs have been instructed to stop issue of licenses for the export after the 15th May to the United Kingdom on private account of the following classes of cow-hides, viz:— (a) Over 4lbs. arsenicated; (b) Over 7 lbs. drysalted; and (c) Over 12 lbs. wetsalted. Firms holding stocks of such hides which cannot be shipped under the above orders should place themselves in communication with the Controller for Hides and Wool, c/o the Indian Munitions Board, Simla.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

	Rs.
April 1915	19,61,41,000
April 1916	15,77,63,000
April 1917	24,69,89,000

INDIAN CEMENT CO., LTD,

The fifth annual meeting of the Indian Cement Co. Ltd., was held yesterday, at the registered office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

It was stated in the course of the Directors report for 1916:—

The result of the year's working is a net loss of Rs. 12,916-4-9 to which has to be added the sum of Rs. 7,735-6-2 standing to the debit of the Profit and Loss Account on 31st December, 1915, making a total of Rs. 89,451-10-2. As against this, the Company has received a sum of Rs. 1,68,000 by way of premium on 1,600 new shares issued in November 1916, which amount the Directors have decided to dispose of as follows:—

To write off the whole balance standing to the debit of Profit and Loss Account on 31st December 1916, Rs. 89,451-10-2; to write off brokerage on 2,700 shares issued at par and at premium during the year, Rs. 13,500; to write off a portion of the preliminary expenses, Rs. 35,048-5-10; to carry to Depreciation Account, Rs. 30,000; total Rs. 1,68,000.

The Directors are pleased to report that the new Engine referred to in the last Report has been satisfactorily working since 26th February 1917, and that the difficulties due to the failure of the origianl Power-Plant have now ceased

Since the issue of the last Report, the Directors have resolved to duplicate the Manufacturing Plant with the object of increasing the output and cheapening the cost of production. They have secured the additional land required for this purpose, as also the additional capital by the issue of 1,600 new shares at a premium of Rs. 105 per share, and steps for carrying out the extension are being taken as fast as it is possible under existing war conditions

The prospects for the current year are satisfactory.

Under Article 102 of the Articles of Association Sir Ratan Tata, Kt., has been appointed a Director and you are asked to confirm his appointment.

Under Article 109 of the Articles of Association, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas and Mr. R. D. Tata retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, moving the adoption of the report, said:

Gentlemen,—It gives me special pleasure to meet you here to-day as we do so under conditions decidedly more favourable and encouraging than those prevalent on the last two occasions of our annual meetings. The report of the past year's work is already in your hands, but you will naturally expect me to say something in amplification of it and to make special reference to our future prospects. A cursory review of the balance-sheet before you might lead you to think that it constitutes a not very favourable record of our past year's work; yet when all the facts are fully considered, I have no doubt you will find reasons for congratulating yourselves that the year's loss was on the whole so slight.

From January to August of last year, our old power-plant continued to give so much trouble that the output of cement during those months was most meagre, and the resulting financial loss, considerable. In September, however, we had so far progressed with the erection of the boilers for our new engine that we were able to supply steam from them to the Wolff's engines with satisfactory results, so that during the last four months of the year, our production of cement was considerably higher than in the preceding eight months. It was this increased production, combined with good prices, that enabled us to wipe off the loss incurred during the first eight months, and in view of this, I am sure you will agree with me that the balance-sheet is, in the circumstances, a satisfactory one.

RELATIONS WITH PORBUNDER STATE.

Our new engine and power-plant commenced to run at the end of February this year and has since been working smoothly, with the result that we can now count upon a fair and steady output and regulate our sales accordingly. In addition to this new engine, we have also erected an auxiliary engine of 250 I. H. P. driving a new generator, which engine and generator will act as a standby when the Hick's Engine is under repairs, thus ensuring continuity of work. Perhaps you are aware that the new engine was formerly started by Major E. O'Brien Administrator, Porbandar State, and I take this opportunity of publicly thanking this high-minded officer for the sympathy and courtesy he has always evinced in his official dealings with us and specially for the assistance rendered by him in securing the necessary additional land for the Works' extension. I can assure you that our relations with the Porbandar State were never more cordial or friendly than under the present regime.

DUPLICATION OF MANUFACTURING PLANT.

As regards the duplication of manufacturing plant referred to in the report, I would like to point out that the Directors decision to make this extension to our Works was governed by their desire to reduce the cost of production in order to meet any competition which might arise after the war. In making this addition to our Plant, we are installing a rotary kiln plant of the most modern type, together with the latest grinding machinery and labour-saving devices to ensure not only that our product is second to none but that we can in price also compete with the best English or foreign brands of cement and thus provide an Indian product for Indian needs. In addition to "slow-setting" cement for ordinary use, we manufacture "quick-setting" cement for use under water in docks, breakwater and other similar works and it may interest you to know that, after supplying a trial consignment of "quick-setting" cement for a large breakwater and dock work scheme on which up till then only English "quick-setting" cement had been used we have for nearly two years been supplying all the "quick" and "slow-setting" cement required for those works.

With the increased output that we now obtain and the continuation of the existing conditions of the market, I think we may safely count upon a prosperous year lying before us.

The report was approved and adopted, together with the recommendations made in it.

PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO

The annual meeting of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., was held yesterday at Rampart Row, when the recommendations made in the report, already published in these columns, were adopted.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

A few small lots of jute shares were dealt in at to-day's market and both Clives and Barnagores advanced in price. There was a fair demand for coal shares prices of which remained firm. The following sales took placeo:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15-4; Bengal Giridih 19-4; Burrakur 36-4, 36-8; Central Fench 13-12; Chusick 20; Kuardi 14-4, 14-8; Nuzira 16-14, 17-4; New Jetturya 13; North Damuda 19; Rareea 4-2, 4-4; Fench Valley 295; Raneegunge 36-4; Sowardih 12-12, 13; Sudamdih 4-10, 4-12; Teetulmuri 13-8.

Jute:—Alliance (pref) 99-8, 100; Barnagore (ord) 87-8, 88, 88-8, 89, 91, 92-8, 90-8; Clive (ord) 113-8, 114, 115-8, 114-8; Kankinarrah (ord) 367, 372 s.l.; Kinnison (ord) 413; National (pref) 115; Northbrook 114; Waverly 9-4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Timber Trading (ord) 216; British Burma Petroleum 4-14, 5.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-2 to Rs. 67-6.

PAPER SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON IN GERMANY.

It seems certain from samples received in England, says the "Journal of the Royal Society of Arts," that German troops in the fields are wearing uniforms composed of 40 per cent. of twisted paper, 40 per cent. of cotton and 20 per cent. of wool waste or shoddy. This composition is certainly not affected from choice, and no good result attended German efforts to market tweeds made of wool and paper some half dozen years ago. Passable looking suits can be made with woolen and paper yarns alternating two by two, although their tendency to increase in wear and lie heavy in the hollows of the figure is perceptible. Naturally the fabric is not improved by wetting, and because water is fatal to it manufacturers hesitate to employ paper thread even for the backing of cheap carpets. These swatches of cloth are one proof of dire straits, and the significance of their use as army clothing is not less upon the minds of wool manufacturers in England. Want of wool is believed to be not the least of the influences depressing and embarrassing the enemy and tending to bring the war to a close.

HEPTOOLA . .
SALEBHOY . .
& COMPANY .

Repairers of all classes of Electric Fans and other apparatus.

Electrical and General Contractors for Electric Light and Power Installation.

Large Stock comprising:—

Cables "OMEGA" AND "ALPHA" Brand,
Wires, Accessories, Fittings, etc.

Manufactured by the General Electric Company of Manchester.

ENQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED AT

327, Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY.

OPEN NOW OPEN NOW

MAHARAJ BAG CLUB
NAGPUR.
WAR LOAN SWEEPSTAKE

APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT

260 PRIZES
in War Loan Bonds 5½ % 1920

30,000 RUPEES	Ist	PRIZE
20,000 RUPEES	IInd	PRIZE
10,000 RUPEES	IIIrd	PRIZE

and various minor prizes.

TICKET RUPEES FIVE EACH.

Apply to:—

NAGPUR, 15th April 1917. M. R. DIXIT, S. RAMDAS, S. R. PANDIT. } Secretaries
BARRISTER-AT-LAW

FOR ECONOMY 1
COMFORT 2
QUICKNESS 3
AND
CLENLINESS
USE BOSS OIL-AIR 4
STOVE 5

PARTICULARS FROM—

L. ROYSAMPAT,

BOMBAY: New Queen's Road. DELHI: Kashmir Gate. KARACHI: Elphinston Street.

A DELICIOUS FLAVOR

The secret
VANHELLER

A vanila flavouring cheaper than vanila but far superior to it.

1½ oz. bottle, As. 10.
5 " " Re. 1-8.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Agents:
KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort,
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TRY GENUINE YAKUTI

YAKUTONE

A powerful NERVE TONIC.
Price Rs. 10 for a tin of 50 pills.
YAKUTONE' Depot, RAJKOT

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.

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ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 155, (Dept. C 1.) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET BOMBAY.

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The Best Medium

To successfully approach the men of East Bengal and to advertise your goods

In Eastern Bengal

is the Herald its only daily organ, Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Rs. 8 for six months.

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abroad, the best way to have at a nominal cost all the detail news of your homes

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Bi-weekly, Rs. 5 for a year, Rs. 2 for six months in advance.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 4th Vad of Vaishak, 1973.
Mahomedan: 19th of Rajjahul-Murajab, 1335.
Parsi: 3rd of Adar, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 7h.; **Sunset:** 7h. 4m.
Moon Phases: Last quarter May 14.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigom, Manilla and Hong Kong via Negapatan will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 11.

Homeward Mails close at G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Registered letters accepted till 8 a.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunder Abas, Mohamerah Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-0 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.

Their Excellencies formally open Willingdon Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Bragaza Hall, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. "Who is Guilty"?

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

West End Cinema: Charni Road 5-15, 6-45 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

POONA RIFLES.

May 10.

412. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 12th May, 1917:—

At Headquarters:—

Thursday and Friday, at 6-30 a.m. W. and X. Class.

Saturday, at 7 a.m. all Classes.

Buglers, Saturday, at 5-30 p.m.

For the purpos of attendance at parades during preliminary training, members of the Corps will in future be referred to as follows:—

Recruits, Training Class W.

Non Efficients last season, Training Class X.

Efficients last season, Training Class Y.

Extra Efficients last season, Training Class Z.

Programme of parades for the week ending 19th May, 1917:—

Monday 14th.—7 a. m. and 6 p.m., W. and All N. C. O's. and N. C. O's.

Tuesday 15th.—7 a.m. and 6 p.m., W. and All N. C. O's and N. C. O.'s.

Wednesday 16th. 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., W. and All N. C. O's. and N. C. O.'s.

Thursday 17th.—7 a.m., W. and All N. C. O's.

Friday 18th.—7 a.m. and 6 p.m., W. X. and All N. C. O.'s and N. C. O's.

Saturday 19th.—7 a.m. and 6 p.m., W. X. Y. and All N. C. O's. and W. & X.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS TO BAGDAD.

Private telegrams are now accepted for transmission to Bagdad.

BROKER ACQUITTED.

GHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION OF A GOLD RING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, charged Haridas Nanji, a broker, with misappropriating a gold ring, valued at Rs. 15, belonging to Raghoji Vaiji, a dealer in diamonds and pearls.

The complainant alleged that on the 1st instant the accused took him to one Mohanlal, who purchased a gold stud, but declined to buy a ring that was offered. He was fastening the stud on Mohanlal's shirt, when the accused took from him the ring, saying it might be lost. Subsequently on leaving the place the complainant asked the accused to return the ring but the latter denied possession of it. It was subsequently found that the accused sold the ring to somebody for Rs. 10. The ring was recovered.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he purchased the ring from the complainant and subsequently sold it to the man from whom it was recovered.

Mohanlal said the ring now produced was not the one that was shown him when he bought the stud.

The Magistrate discharged the accused.

COOLIE'S POCKET PICKED.

DOCK LABOURER SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dore charged Mahomedan Jaffer, a dock labourer, with the theft of a cloth bag, containing a penknife etc., valued at Re. 1-13. It was alleged that Shunkeria Raya, a coolie, was going along Queen's Road at 1-30 p.m. on Wednesday, when the accused removed the bag from his person and at the same time charged him with having stolen the purse from somebody else. The accused was convicted and as he had a previous conviction he was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dadaram charged Rajbhoy Adamji, a hawker, with possessing one and a half grain of cocaine without a license. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 7.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

SITTINGS RESUMED.

The Exemption Tribunal resumed its sittings yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding, with Mr. G. H. Bowman and the Lt.-Col. R. B. Low D.S.O. as members. Capt. S. T. Sheppard represented the General Commanding the Bombay Brigade.

"LARGEST EMPLOYER OF LABOUR IN BOMBAY."

Mr. Bomanji Dhunjibhoy appeared on behalf of Capt. A. D. Linklater, who was doing work for the Port Trust and almost all the ships. He had only one assistant, and he was the largest employer of labour in Bombay; although he was not doing actual military work, he had to do all sorts of work in connection therewith. Capt. Linklater was not a volunteer: The case was adjourned to get further information on the subject.

Mr. Wilfred R. Padgett wanted exemption from duty for a lengthy period out of Bombay. Decision was deferred.

MARCONI REPRESENTATIVE EXEMPTED.

Mr. H. I. Fettersall, the local representative of the Marconi International Telegraphic Co., wanted exemption from all forms of military service, although he had been instructed by his office to keep an extra man to go on any steamer in case of need; he had not been able to do so. He had no assistant who could be left in charge; he had no regular hours of work. He was exempted for three months.

AN ASSISTANT OF CORY BROS.

Mr. W. G. Fox, of Cory Bros. and Co., Ltd., on behalf of Mr. E. C. Hodgins, wanted exemption from general service. He said he would not be able to pull on with heavy office work if he was called out of Bombay for more than five days at a time; otherwise he would be able to struggle on somehow or other. They were supplying coal to the Municipality, steamers, etc. Decision was postponed.

Mr. E. W. Flower, is a fire-loss-assessor and had to go any time of the day to assess the damage caused by the cotton fires. Decision was deferred.

UNSUCCESSFUL PLEA OF DOING "NATIONAL WORK."

Mr. Leo Paul Davies, Manager of J. D. Jones and Co., wanted exemption from general service; he did not want to go out of Bombay; they were doing Government work. Application was refused. The President said the applicant could not say that it was in the national interest that he should do work in Bombay only.

Mr. John Chatt of the Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co., Ltd., wanted exemption. He had to supervise the mills. Decision was postponed.

Mr. W. J. Dunne and Mr. A. Wood of Callandar's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.—Assistant Engineer and Foreman—were granted exemption till 1st September.

Mr. A. F. Borney of the Sheriff's Office, Bombay, wanted exemption, but decision was postponed until after the receipt of the Medical certificate.

MILL MANAGER REFUSED EXEMPTION.

The proprietors of the Elphinstone Mill wanted exemption from general service for Mr. N. M. Loftus, the Manager, carding and spinning master of the Mill. Application was refused. Applicant was a volunteer.

A PARSI VOLUNTEER.

Mr. Jehangir Meswanji Mehta, was a member of the Bombay detachment of the Poona Volunteers and wanted exemption. Decision was postponed.

STAFF OF OIL COMPANIES.

Mr. E. J. Craig, at present managing the Texas Oil Co., wanted exemption from general service. Application was rejected.

Mr H. C. Weber on behalf of himself and four others of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., wanted exemption; they supplied large quantities of oil to Government both in India and elsewhere. It was not particularly war work. He wanted exemption for himself and Mr. Mackenzie from being called out of Bombay. For three others he wanted total exemption. Some were granted partial exemption and some total.

MESSRS. LONGMANS' ASSISTANTS.

Messers. Longmans Green and Co., wanted exemption for Mr. A. W. Barker and Mr. A. V. Goodchild. Exemption was refused, application being referred to the Selection Committee.

Mr Geo. Bornes of the Siemens Brothers' Dynamo Works wanted exemption so that they might not stop their business totally. He was a volunteer at the present time, and was liable to be called out. He was exempted from all military service except such as could be done outside his office hours.

The Tribunal then adjourned.

CALCUTTA TRIBUNAL.

APPLICATIONS FROM C. I. D. OFFICERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

It is understood that the Calcutta Exemption Tribunal has received 3,900 more applications for exemption. These are all Railway applications, 2,400 from the East India, 900 from the Bengal-Nagpur and 600 from the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The Exemption Tribunal to-day dealt with 105 applications. The first case dealt with was the one submitted by Mr. C. A. Tegart of the Bengal C.I.D., Political Department, on behalf of 13 officers and assistants of his department.

The President: Is this application sanctioned by Government?

Mr. Tegart: Yes, it is supported by Government.

In answer to further questions, Mr. Tegart said that these assistants start work at ten in the morning and work till eight or nine in the evening. The pressure of work is now very great and if they are now taken away it will seriously interfere with the work.

The Tribunal decided to form the men up into two batches, the first batch of six men to perform general service training (morning drills only) at once and the second batch of four men to be exempted totally to 31st October, after which date they will be liable for general service training (morning drills only). One was made liable for local service and two others' applications were withdrawn.

EXEMPTION REFUSED TO AN AUSTRALIAN.

Mr. Gubbay submitted a certificate from the Australian Government, granting him complete exemption. He said that he was not a permanent resident of Calcutta and proposed to leave India shortly. He said that a lorry had passed over one of his thighs while in Australia.

The President: Why did you come to India?

Mr. Gubbay: I was advised to take a sea voyage and so came to India.

His application was refused.

Mr. H. W. Puckridge, who had received severe injuries in the Boer War, applied for exemption on medical grounds. This was granted.

Messrs. Kilburn and Co. applied next for exemptions for Messrs. A. R. Smith, V. F. Neitell, A. Collett, F. P. Linsell and J. M. Grant. Six members of the staff had joined up since the war. 80 to 90 per cent. of the work now turned out was on behalf of Government. The whole five were exempted from all services up to 21st December.

The City of Glasgow Assurance Co. applied for exemption for Messrs. G. C. Sweet and J. S. Kerr, members of the C.L.H. As Mr. Kerr was about to obtain commission in the I.A.R., his application was struck off. Mr. Sweet was made liable for general service training locally without guard duty.

QUITE KNOCKED UP BY ONE DAY'S DRILL.

Mr. G. Aweingartner said that he went out for one drill and came back quite knocked up. He did not attend parade again, but applied for exemption.

Colonel Pugh: He says that military service is not acceptable to him.

The President: The application is refused.

Mr. N. R. N. Mcleod of the Empire Engineering Works, Ballygunge, applied for certain exemptions on behalf of Messrs. A. Williams, S. C. Syke and N. J. Griffiths. He said that his firm was at present working under the Munitions Board. The whole of the three were exempted from all service upto the 31st July.

1,267 CASES IN A DAY,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The highest record up to date of the number of cases disposed of by the Calcutta Exemption Tribunal was reached to-day when there were no less than twelve hundred and sixty-seven cases on the list. Of this the Bengal Nagpur Railway were responsible for nine hundred and twenty-eight and the Calcutta Customs for one hundred and thirty-one. The disposal of Bengal Nagpur applications would have occupied the attention of the Tribunal some considerable time, but for the fact that Mr. Clark, acting Agent of the Railway Company, produced a letter from the Railway Board as a result of which there was very little left for the Tribunal to do.

The first case taken up was the application by the Collector of Customs on behalf of one hundred and thirty-one officers. He applied for exemption from obligation of general service for a number of officers who were under forty-one years of age and also for certain members of the appraising department who could not be spared for general military duty without considerable inconvenience. There was a list of officers and clerks over forty-one who had been attached for local service. The number of volunteers and non-volunteers under forty-one and liable for general service was thirty-five. The President said that the only application now before them was to put certain men who were under forty-one on local service or general service training, instead of general service. Eventually the Tribunal granted exemption from general service, but made them all liable to special local service. As regards thirty-five men liable for general service no order was passed.

APPLICATION BY AGENT OF B. N. RAILWAY.

In his application, the Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway stated that there were between the ages of eighteen and forty-one, no less than nine hundred and eleven men, for whom permanant exemption was sought from general service on the ground that if the employees of the Railway were enlisted for general service, they must be eventually called up and that would entail serious curtailment of railway work and would interfere with the efficient administration of the Railway. It was proposed instead that all railway employees who were not unfit and were not over military age, should undergo special training in military divisions in which they were placed. If in future, it was found that any of these men could be spared for general service, their names would be reported to the military authorities, that training for both general and local classes would commence on the 19th April, and would be so regulated as not to interfere with the efficiency of the Railway work, that officers commanding companies would arrange for drills twice daily except on Sundays, and that training camps should be opened in suitable centres such as Bilaspur and Kharagpur.

Mr. A. M. Clerk, Bengal Nagpur Railway, represented his railway. Sir S. R. Highet, East Indian Railway and Mr. E. A. S. Bell, Eastern Bengal Railway, also attended. Mr. Clerk said that he had since received from Mr. Bell, Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, a letter which Mr. Bell had received from the Secretary to the Railway Board, Simla dated 5th instant. That letter stated that a letter was being issued by the Army Department to all general officers commanding brigades, saying that railway staff should not be employed on any actual military service, except such service as may be required of them for local protection of their own lives. A scheme of training will be drawn up accordingly for railway corps. Mr. Clark said that under those circumstances it would perhaps be suitable if consideration of the matter was postponed till these orders were received. Mr. Bell said that perhaps the Tribunal would like to see the letter that was sent in reply. It was to the effect that it was impossible to spare anyone for continuous military duty if the line was to be maintained, shorthanded as they were at present. The President asked if what they wanted was that those men should be exempted from general service and that they should be classed for general service according to separate scheme made for railways. Mr. Bell replied that there should be some scheme for railways apart from the Indian Defence Force Act. Eventually the Tribunal passed a general order all applicants from services under sections 22 and 23 of the Indian Defence Force Act but to be liable to such service and training as may be arranged for railway servants.

EXEMPTION FOR B. N. R. FERRY WAGON SERVICE MEN.

Mr. Clark next applied for absolute exemption for seventeen employees of the Bengal Nagpur Railway ferry wagon service. He said that the ferry wagon service worked day and night and was the only means of communication between the B. N. R. line at Shalimar and Kidderpore. The Tribunal granted all the seventeen men absolute exemption.

The Surgeon General through Captain J. Keystone applied that thirty-seven military medical pupils whose names had been registered under the registration ordinance, and who were undergoing training at the Medical College might be totally exempted from military service on the ground that it was expedient in the national interest that they should continue their medical training. Military medical pupils at the Calcutta Medical College had been registered but it was essential that their studies should not be interrupted. The number of such pupils was thirty-seven. Of these, twenty-six were now actually in the college. The President asked how long these medical pupils stayed in the college. Captain Keystone replied that in peace time it used to be four years and now it was three years. The President asked if they did any drill. Captain Keystone replied that they did stretcher drill and physical drill. He took them in both. They used to do it four times a week, now they did it three times a week. The President asked if it could be said that they were undergoing cadet training. Captain Keystone said that it was so. Their hours of training were between half past six to seven in the morning. They did no drill in the afternoon.

The Tribunal exempted all applicants from all service while at college, but made them liable for military training.

RANGOON EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 10.

The Rangoon Exemption Tribunal at to-day's sittings disposed of some miscellaneous applications made on medical grounds, and one or two revision cases from the decision of the Tribunal.

The Bank of Bengal applied on behalf of Mr. Wright, cashier, for total exemption, and at the original hearing he agreed to abide by the decision of the Military Medical Board. He was now placed by that Board in class C (that is fit for sedentary duties). Mr. McDonnell, military representative said that a good deal of the bank's work was practically important Government work, and as the Medical Board had placed Mr. Wright in class C, he was agreeable to his total exemption. The Tribunal agreed with that view and granted him total exemption. The Tribunal adjourned till Wednesday.

LIBERTY FOR FINLAND.

MR. BALFOUR'S APPRECIATION OF RUSSIAN ACTION.

In the House of Commons on April 2, Mr. John O'Connor asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the new Government of Russia had published a manifesto completely restoring the constitution of Finland and annulling the edicts issued during the last eighteen years contrary to Finnish law.

Mr. Balfour replied: Yes, sir; the Russian Government published on March 20 a proclamation repealing the principal enactments by which the freedom of Finland had been gradually restricted, and instructing the Senate official to submit proposal to the Diet. The proclamation also grants complete political amnesty, and, besides, promises to submit to the Diet opinions for the reform of the administration, and necessary new Constitution. I understand the people of Finland regard the proclamation as fulfilling all their wishes, and I hope the House will appreciate the action of the Russian Government in this matter. (Cheers.)

Mr. John D'Connor asked whether Mr. Balfour had any information regarding some similar proclamation in respect of Polish liberty.

Mr. Balfour said he would rather like notice of the question.

"ILL-TIMED FACETIOUSNESS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am really sorry that part of my letter to you dated the 7th inst., attributed to Mr. R. D. N. Wadia a statement which, as he explains, was not his own—but the Hon. Mr. Sethna's. In the circumstances I certainly withdraw my remarks against him, and offer my sincere apologies to Mr. Wadia. In passing I must say it was strange for man like the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna to have made the sweeping and offensive remark referred to—Yours, etc.

A HOME RULER.

May 10, 1917.

OPERATION UNDER CHLOROFORM.

WOUNDED PRIVATE'S DEATH FROM HEART FAILURE.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest on the body of Private John Whiting, aged 22. The deceased, who was a patient in the hospital, was suffering from gun-shot wounds and died while being operated upon.

Lieut. J. P. Martin, R. A. M. C., said the wounds had been healing nicely up to 1st May, but suddenly on that day the wound on the left leg commenced to discharge. It persisted on the 7th. He called in Lieut. Lake, the Surgical specialist in consultation and the latter agreed that the opening should be made larger with a view to more efficient cleansing and feeling of the wound. It was then decided to operate on him and he was taken to the operating theatre. He did not make any examination of the deceased before chloroform was administered. This was commenced when the witness arrived at the theatre. He was satisfied that deceased would stand the operation, but no special examination was made by him to ascertain whether his general condition was such as to stand the anaesthetic.

NO SPECIAL EXAMINATION OF HEART MADE.

The patient had hardly reached the third stage, when suddenly he turned pale and the heart and respiration stopped. Restoratives were tried, but without success. The deceased was anemic, but was rapidly progressing towards recovery in that respect. Lieut. Lake was the officer who had to perform the operation. It did not occur to witness to make a special examination of the heart because the condition was good. He expected the necessary examination to be performed in the theatre.

DR. FLEMING'S EVIDENCE.

Lt. John Fleming, R.A.M.C., deposed that he administered the chloroform. He was giving it in the usual way for fire minutes when the deceased suddenly turned pale and his respiration stopped. Artificial respiration was resorted to, which started his breathing, but did not affect the heart appreciably. Oxygen was given and injections were resorted to. There was nothing to make him suspicious about the effect of chloroform on the deceased who was anaemic. He had only 4½ drams of the chloroform. The deceased succumbed just as the operation was going to be performed. He ascribed the death to heart failure. No special examination of the heart was made as there were no suspicious circumstances.

LT. LAKE'S TESTIMONY.

Lt. N. C. Lake, R.A.M.C., who corroborated Lt. Martin, said he had seen the deceased in the ward. He thought the anaemia was due to chronic sinus and that was why operation was decided upon. No special examination was made, as far as he knew to ascertain the effect of chloroform on the deceased. Chloroform had been given about ten minutes when he found the deceased was not doing well. Death was due to heart failure.

After another witness had been examined the jury returned a verdict that death was due to heart failure while under the influence of chloroform in the operating theatre.

SANKLI STREET MURDER.

EXECUTION OF CULPRIT.

Nabi Ahmedkhan, a Mahomedan, who had been sentenced to death by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, for murdering a Mahomedan girl named Sakinabai in Sankli Street, was hanged yesterday morning at the common jail at Oomercady.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The following subscriptions were received during April 1917 in aid of the above Fund:—

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 2,25,101-5-6, The Western India Turf Club Rs. 10,000, Part proceeds of Sale of Work by Church of Scotland, Women's Guild, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, through H. E. Lady Willingdon Rs. 1,000, The Junagadh Monster Lucky Bag Committee Rs. 1,000, Lady Robertson's Fund Rs. 1,000, The Maharaja of Dalramapur Rs. 1,000, Ceylon Branch Rs. 990, Rangoon Branch Rs. 750, The Maharaja of Patiala Rs. 500, Messrs. S. R. Subedar's Sons Rs. 300, The V. A. Association, Yeotmal Rs. 300, The Administrator, Porbandar State Rs. 250, The Ladies' Committee, Raipur War Aid Fund Rs. 150, The Chhattisgarh States War Fund Rs. 150, Some Officials of Porbandar State Rs. 116-14, Major E. O'Brien Rs. 100, The Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund Rs. 100, Anonymous Rs. 50, Mr. Cecil Richardson Rs. 50, Mrs. Fosbery Rs. 35, The Administrator, Savantvadi State Rs. 25, Mr. H. C. Mules, C.S.I., M.V.O. Rs. 15, Commander Farewell C.I.E. Rs. 15, Mr. C. S. Downie Rs. 15, Mr. W. H. Neilson Rs. 15. Total Rs. 2,41,028-3-6.

A number of miscellaneous gifts, including books, magazines, etc., were also received from several ladies and gentlemen.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 10th May 1917 was 30.059 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 1½ feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, May 11, 1917.

THE CASE OF NEURASTHENIC SOLDIERS.

Save for the pitiable condition of those blinded during the war, no type of injury is so deserving of our sympathy as that of the neurasthenic soldier. Serious though physical wounds may prove, the effects of the war on the nerves are none the less grievous, and the measures for dealing with such cases ought to receive the attention of all who are responsible for the care of our broken soldiers. Before the war doctors had comparatively little experience of the type of case that is now brought before them in considerable numbers, and it was early realised that some very extensive measures were necessary if the minds temporarily deranged by the violence of modern warfare, were to be brought back to the normal. But the provision of the necessary buildings, the necessary experts, doctors and nurses, was no easy matter, and only gradually has a scheme evolved whereby the soldiers will have the benefit of the best treatment possible. Men fitted by weight, height, chest measurement etc., for active service were removed from civilian life, and placed in conditions which proved too strange for their nervous system, with the result that within a short time, they were forced to return to the base hospitals for treatment. With the great demand then made on the doctor's services for the treatment of wounds, it was not possible to provide the type of treatment essential for these neurasthenic patients, and many were obliged to find a home in the asylums.

Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, interested himself in the matter, and the Government passed a Mental Treatment Bill to "facilitate the early treatment of mental disorders of recent origin arising from wounds, shock, or other causes." Authority was also given for the establishment of neurological hospitals for the special care of these men. The latest development in the provision for the treatment required is an arrangement with the British Red Cross Society whereby men will be able to get the necessary treatment in institutions near their own homes. The name of every paralysed man now in the hospitals will be sent to the Red Cross Society, and this information will be communicated to the county and local branches of the Red Cross which will be asked to undertake the duty of finding for the patient a vacancy in the most suitable institution near his own home. Thus each county and district will look after its own men, but the Joint War Committee will be responsible for the funds. This, of course, involves the provision of a large staff of specialists in mental diseases, but it is believed that these will be forthcoming. Dr. Sir John Collie has specially interested himself in this work, and he has stated some of his difficulties. One of the greatest problems was to counteract the obvious disadvantage of segregating in one building a large number of men suffering from functional diseases, for, as is well known, those suffering in this way are unusually prone to influence each other prejudicially. In the institution which he has established at Golders Green, and which he hopes will serve as a model for other institutions, he had arranged, with the consent of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, to utilize the new hospital as a convalescent home for short periods for those who have all but recovered from physical disabilities. Their presence is intended to dilute the neurasthenics, special care being taken that only cheerful men are introduced. This building is fitted up with the necessary electrical equipment, gymnasium, whirlpool baths, massage, passive movements departments, while the grounds afford ample opportunity for agricultural employment, gardening, etc. In connection with this, as with those in Liverpool, Manchester, and other large cities, there is an expert staff. The danger to be feared in the multiplication of these institutions is possible shortcoming in the immediate provision of real experts in mental disorders.

Not only has the Chairman of the Red Cross Society promised to equip as many hospitals as are required, but he has been actively supported by the members of the Government. Mr. Prothero has volunteered to find work and accommodation in farms for men who are capable of undertaking it, and would benefit thereby; a landed proprietor has made available facilities whereby convalescents might engage in light rural industry, such as barrel hoop-making and the like; others have freely offered their houses for the accommodation of these men. With these forces at work the neurasthenic has a brighter future before him that was his two years ago, and instead of being placed in general military hospitals they will receive that special treatment without which there can be little hope of recovery. The effects of neurasthenia, now generally designated "shell shock" are very varied. In some cases the men are obsessed with the idea that they will be again conscripted for service; others have a vague dread of future permanent incapacity; others are obsessed by some incident in their earlier life; loss of speech and memory are frequently caused by the shock. Such a variety of cases necessarily implies considerable individual treatment. It is imperatively necessary that the one responsible for the treatment must have some knowledge of the factors which cause the disordered state of mind, and the patient himself must be convinced that he will recover.

The methods of treatment followed are varied. The therapeutic use of sympathy has proved useful. The utility of hypnotic suggestion is being increasingly recognised, and it is believed that in future it will be more and more resorted to by experts as a therapeutic agent in treating nervous tremors, insomnia, bad dreams, hullucinations, etc. It is on the knowledge that the mind influences the body that the hypnotist bases his practice. In the case of men who have lost their memories an attempt is made to get at the root of the disturbing influence and to eradicate it by gaining the man's interest in the events in which he has taken part. He is reminded of the time he spent in the trenches, the incidents that occurred there, and gradually his mind begins to take an interest, and the battle-field begins to unfold itself to his mind. Skilful nursing is essential, and only those who are accustomed to dealing with such patients can be engaged on this delicate and exacting work. The men must be treated kindly, but that does not need to involve expressions of pity and sympathy such as would generally be shown to a patient suffering from disease. Healthy recreation and light graduated work, rather than entertainment, will be the keynote of the treatment. The schemes for the treatment of the men who have been disabled by some physical injury are now all advanced, and it now remains for the Government to devote its attention to the care and treatment of the neurasthenic soldier on the lines already laid down by them. There is no relation between sufferers of this type and those in the asylums, but neglect or delay would in many cases lead to chronic mental disorganization.

THE PRINCIPLE OF EMPIRE.

While paper-constitution-mongers of the set of which the Round Table group may be taken as most prominent, and many others of that kidney are airing their respective pet modes of empire-building and empire-federating, it is indeed most refreshing to meet with reflections of a thoroughly practical character from men of great practical experience in politics. One such is the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P., who has contributed an excellent article on the organisation of the Empire to the pages of the "Nineteenth Century" for March. The mischievous agitation to bring India under the domination of the independent British Colonies, has already received the quietus it deserves from every shade of opinion, Anglo-Indian and Indian. It was a fantastic plan, and it is just as well that it was dropped like a hot potato, following upon public exposure of the scheme. Meanwhile, what does Mr. Samuel, a responsible and statesman-like authority, say on the Dominions themselves? It has been suggested to create a federal system on the same lines as the existing federations. While observing that there are drawbacks as well as advantages of the scheme, Mr. Samuel is of opinion that "it does not seem probable that it can be adopted in the present case and at the present time." But leaving this matter alone, what we desire in this place is to emphasise the very sensible observation he makes on the improbability of the Dominions accepting full Imperial Federation. Says Mr. Samuel:—"The Dominions have a passionate attachment to their own autonomy." There can be no two opinions on that. The prominent colonists who have written and spoken on the subject within the last few months have made that fact unequivocally clear. "Loyal to the Empire," says Mr. Samuel, "each is equally loyal to itself. There is as yet no sign that the peoples of the Dominions are ready to accept full Imperial Federation and all that it involves." Why? Here is a most pertinent reply which, we presume, is most unlikely to be seriously challenged. "A Parliament at Westminster, in which the representatives of each of them would form a mere fraction and of all of them together no more than a minority, would be empowered to levy taxes upon them; to require them to furnish within limits laid down perhaps, by the constitution, whatever military and naval forces it might think necessary; to legislate for them upon such matters as the control of merchant shipping, the naturalisation of aliens, and other subjects of common concern, which in all federations are placed within the province of the central legislature. There is no indication that the Dominions would consent to this." But if the Dominions, which are so powerful and influential, would be in a hopeless minority in the new Parliament at Westminster, what about the representation of poor, helpless, and almost voiceless India? And yet the constitution-mongers would like to drag India in! What may be the disastrous effect of such a condition has only to be imagined to be realized. "It is doubtful also," further says Mr. Samuel, "whether the Mother Country herself would be content to run the risk that in any of these matters a minority of her own representatives in combination with some of the representatives from overseas, might impose upon the United Kingdom a policy which was contrary to the wishes of the majority of the population. History leads us to believe that the Empire could not have lasted in its present greatness till now, if autonomy had not been granted to its parts. Its unity has been saved by the decentralisation of the Government." Exactly so. And what India yearns for is no joining of hands in the new Parliament, and in a hopeless minority, a bondsman and a slave to the dominating majority, but autonomy,—that is self-government or, in other words, decentralisation of the present intensely bureaucratic form of government. Let Indians, therefore, beware of the constitution-mongers who are going about in this country to mislead them.

Notes of the Day.

The British on the Western Front.

Mr. Bonar Law in asking the House of Commons for the unprecedented vote of credit for 500 millions adopted a very subtle and effective method of persuasion. He recapitulated the results of the excellent use to which the earlier votes of credit had been put. It is impossible even for the professional pessimist to deny that the British military record on the western front is at once admirable and substantial. "Since April 1st we had taken 20,000 prisoners, 257 guns and 227 trench-mortars. While in the first 24 days of the Somme battle we advanced three and a half miles on a six-mile front, we had now advanced from two to five miles on a 20-mile front. There were twice as many German divisions against us as on the Somme and half of them had to be withdrawn." Mr. Bonar Law added that our success was largely due to our distinct superiority in artillery, and also that the rapidity of our attack in the various engagements had forestalled the enemy, whose having to fight in the open, time having been denied to prepare trenches, was attended with heavy losses.

"Coercion and Citizenship."

A propos of "Coercion and Citizenship" the "Bengalee" gives particulars of a new movement in Bengal, which is also emphatically a move in the right direction. It says:

> A very important movement with great potentialities of development has been started at Rangpur, under the auspices of the Magistrate-Collector, Mr. J. N. Gupta, I.C.S. It is proposed to have a gathering of students of the Rajshahi Division at Rangpur during the present summer vacation. The boys have now come home from their schools and colleges and this is a fit opportunity for organizing an annual function which will enable the students to meet each other, to exchange their ideas, to take part in sports *and also to receive instructions from persons of known celebrity who have influence with the student community.* Opportunity will be taken during this gathering to arrange for short excursions which will enable the students to get an insight into the agricultural and economic needs of the country.

We wonder what the Madras Government will have to say to it. And to think that a Magistrate, and "I.C.S." to boot, is personally and officially taking an initiative in the matter!

"An Annual Gathering"!

We would fain break this kind of news gently to the bureaucratic Educationalists of Madras, but it is just as well that they should know the worst. According to the Bengalee, "the idea is to make a small beginning this year and to gradually feel our way to having an annual gathering of all the students community of Bengal, each college sending up a few students to represent it at the gathering and the Conference holding its sitting alternately at important centres like Calcutta, Dacca, Rajshahi, etc. A part of the maturer scheme will also be to connect the annual gathering with *a permanent organization of young men of Bengal with the object of serving the country in a practical and continuous though unostentatious manner.*" It would interest us to know, as a matter of intellectual curiosity, how this truly useful movement, which must be presumed to have the tacit acceptance at least, of the Government of Bengal, is reconcilable with the principles and penalties laid down by the Madras Executive.

"No Interest."

The Government of India are to be congratulated on their decision to make arrangements for the issue of "no interest" cash certificates in order to meet the wishes of such intending subscribers to the War Loan—especially, Mahomedans—as, for religious and other reasons, are averse to receiving interest. This decision will, we have no doubt, remove a very real difficulty from the way of a considerable number of anxious would be subscribers to the Loan. At the present day when even patriotism may be combined with business, the point of view that forbids the acceptance of the legitimate profits of money invested may not be easily understood. But the sentiment underlying what among the Mahomedans is regarded as "Karz-e-Hasana" is a spiritual asset which more than ever in these days is not to be despised.

The State and Liquor Trade.

The statement made by "The Times" that the Government has adopted in principle state purchase of the liquor trade may perhaps be taken, in view of the present favoured relation of the paper with the Government, as an official announcement of a decision that has long been anticipated. That the decision itself is a welcome one cannot be doubted. It will be when carried into effect—and the difficulties in this respect are many and formidable—the first important step in combatting the drink evil, inasmuch as it will remove the one great obstacle to all reform, namely, that presented by the vested interests of the liquor trade. Once their influence in Parliament is removed, the continuance of the drink evil will depend solely on the trend of public opinion. The victory of temperance reformers then will be less remote and chimerical. For, all they would have left to do would be to bring round public opinion to their view. And therein lies the great opportunity of Temperance reformers in England as contrasted with the singular misfortune of their confreres in India, who have public opinion and the traditions of the country with them, but public opinion is powerless to control the traffic in liquor, which is left entirely to the unfettered discretion of the Excise authorities.

"The New Times."

We welcome a new venture in the perilous field of Indian journalism—the "New Times" of Karachi. The "New Times" will be the only Indian daily to be published in English in the whole of Sind. As such, we trust, it will satisfy a long-felt want in the province and remove the reproach to such a great and prosperous City like Karachi in having remained so long without an exponent of independent Indian opinion. The "New Times" defines its political aims as follows:

> To define our political standpoint more precisely—if indeed any definition is possible—we may state that we stand for what may be called *Patriotic Humanism*. Yes, we worship India as the Motherland as Mata-Bharata, but sacred also to us is the human race. "Nothing human is alien to us". We believe the world's need to-day is the "human vision," the vision of God in man and in that restricted group of men called the "nation."

We wish the journal success in fulfilling the aims it has set before itself.

The Small Trader.

A law has just been promulgated in France with the object of facilitating the organisation of credit for small traders and small manufacturers. Under this law mutual guarantee societies may now be constituted amongst men of these classes. The distinguishing features of these societies are thus described by an English contemporary:

> Shares must be nominative, and each of at least 50 francs in value, but capital may be taken up by subscribers who are not entitled to reap the benefits of the organisation. Special rules lay down the conditions on which these subscribers must work, and it as particularly stated that members shall not be released from their engagements until after those operations that are contracted before they surrender their holdings have been liquidated. Members can withdraw, however, at the end of any year, after giving three months' formal notice, but the money value of their shares can only be paid over after all operations that were outstanding at the date of the demand of withdrawal have been liquidated. Special precautions are taken to prevent any credit being rashly given, and as regards profits, 10 per cent. automatically goes to reserve. Four per cent. interest will then be paid to shareholders. Three-quarters of the surplus will go automatically to reserve, and what is left is to be divided among the various members according to the amount of business they have done. Payments to reserve cease to become obligatory when the reserve funds equal half the capital. The directors of the society are personally responsible in the event of any infringement of the articles. It is further laid down that subscribers to either of these classes of societies and directors must be of French nationality.

French agriculturists have hitherto been enjoying somewhat similar privileges through their syndicates and the extension of these privileges to small traders and manufacturers has evoked considerable interest in France, and the terms of the Act indicated above may well give food for thought to those who are concerned to see the small traders and manufacturers in this country no longer allowed to be hampered owing to the existing lack of proper credit facilities for them.

Canada and the War.

The war has not been without its compensating good, comparatively, in the shape of commercial and economic prosperity, as far as some of the Allied countries at least are concerned. Canada is one of those parts of the Empire which have benefitted in certain directions out of the abnormal conditions created by the war. The official reports show that the uneasiness arising out of her financial condition in 1913 and the freedom with which she was then borrowing in England, has disappeared. As the "Statist" points out, her farmers out of their enlarged incomes have been able to pay off mortgages, and the Dominion's credit has been placed upon a thoroughly sound basis. Furthermore, for the time being, at any rate, Canada has changed from an importing to an exporting nation of no small magnitude. For, while she had an adverse merchandise trade balance of $195,000,000 in 1913, and of $53,000,000 in 1914, she exported on balance $203,000,000 worth of goods in 1915 and no less than $325,000,000 worth last year.

Official and Personal.

During the absence on leave of Mr. G. H. R. Khairaz, Mr. B. N. Athavale, LL.B., has been appointed by Bombay Government to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and Mr. H. P. Dastur, Bar-at-Law, will act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

The services of Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Port Trust for appointment as Deputy Chairman from the date of his relief.

GERMANS' PURPOSELESS SACRIFICE OF MEN.

COALITION MINISTRY IN RUSSIA.

BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR HARGICOURT.

ENEMY ATTACK NEAR GAVRELLE BROKEN UP.

GROUND RECOVERED AT FRESNOY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 10.

Field Marshal Haig this afternoon says: We slightly advanced our positions last night north-eastward of Hargicourt.

Our barrage and machine-gun fire completely broke up an attack in the evening north-eastward of Gavrelle.

Simultaneously our artillery dispersed forces concentrating for attack northward of Fresnoy. We counter-attacked at night and improved our position westward of Fresnoy, regaining a portion of the lost ground.

We drove off a raid eastward of Armentieres.

ENEMY PUNISHED NEAR BULLECOURT.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ELSEWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 10.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—During local fighting in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt a party of the enemy attempting to advance in the open was caught by machine-gun fire and suffered heavy casualties.

There has been considerable reciprocal artillery activity at intervals north-west of St. Quentin and in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, Wancourt and Arleux.

OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

MARSHAL HAIG'S CONFIDENCE IN BRITISH WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 10.

The Press Bureau says:—Field-Marshal Haig has written as follows to the Minister of Munitions:—

The army during the recent operations has appreciated the efforts of the workers to supply guns, rifles, ammunition, aircraft and tanks and knows that it can rely upon the workers to maintain their efforts to ensure that the army shall lack nothing in the future fighting. The reduction in the number of premature shells proves that the manufacture, filling and inspection have reached a high standard.

GERMAN ATTACKS ON FRESNOY.

SIGNIFICANT OF IMPORTANCE OF OPPY LINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 11.

German attacks on Fresnoy were significant of the importance the enemy attaches to the Oppy line, and the obstinate determination with which they are fighting for its possession. They subjected every part of the British new positions on both sides of the Scarpe to severe tests, but were temporarily successful only at Fresnoy which is a sharp salient beyond the British line of advance. Moreover, it was badly adapted for defence as it lies in a hollow with rising ground on three sides, which is again dominated by other rising ground from which the enemy directed a concentric fire on Fresnoy. Notwithstanding these advantages, the German attacks, which were conducted by three divisions including the Guards and the Bavarians, were the first time repulsed and the second time failed on the plateau between Fresnoy and Oppy.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 11.

"The Times" correspondent at Headquarters estimates that the German losses in recapturing Fresnoy were greater than those of the whole British force defending it.

PRINCE ALBERT PASSED FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 10.

Prince Albert has been passed for active service.

STRUGGLE ON CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

WAVES OF ASSAULT ON CALIFORNIA PLATEAU.

MOWN DOWN BY FRENCH FIRE.

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESS NORTH-EAST OF CHEVREUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 10.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—The struggle was very keen at night on the Chemin-des-Dames, where the enemy attempted at various points to turn us out of positions we recently captured. The attacks, which were made by large forces preceded by violent bombardments, were everywhere repulsed.

In the district of Cerry-de-la-Bovelle and on the Monument-de-Hurtebise, the Germans twice suffered sanguinary reverse.

GERMANS HURRIED BACK IN DISORDER.

A powerful effort was made further east against the California Plateau. The German waves of assault were mown down by our barrage and machine-gun fire, but renewed the attacks several times despite the considerable losses in the hope of ousting us from this important position. The enemy momentarily gained a footing to the north-east in the salient of the plateau, but a bayonet charge hurried him back in disorder.

The number of enemy bodies testifies to the absolutely purposeless enemy sacrifices. Our positions were entirely maintained and we took prisoners.

ENEMY'S FIRST LINE TRENCHES BRILLIANTLY CARRIED.

We in turn attacked yesterday evening and brilliantly carried the German first line trenches on a front of about 1,200 metres north-east of Chevreux, capturing 160 prisoners.

DESTRUCTIVE FRENCH BOMBARDMENT.

AGAINST GERMAN BATTERIES IN ST. GOBAIN FOREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 10.

Last night's French communiqué said:—South of the Oise we carried out a destructive artillery bombardment against the German batteries in St. Gobain Forest.

There was great artillery activity on the Chemin-des-Dames. We repulsed several counter-attacks in the Chevreux region.

Two hundred prisoners were taken in yesterday's action.

A local operation resulted in our capturing a German trench with 100 prisoners north-west of Rheims.

MACEDONIAN FRONT.

BRITISH AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 10.

A French Macedonian communiqué says:—The artillery has been active on the whole front. British aeroplanes successfully bombed the enemy depots at Dedli and Paljorca. Contrary to the allegations made in the German communiqué on the 8th instant there was no attack in the Cerna salient.

BRITISH AND FRENCH MISSIONS IN U. S.

GREAT PREPARATIONS TO WELCOME IN NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, May 10.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., May 10.

Great preparations are being made for three days to welcome the British and the French Missions. The city is ablaze with the British and French flags and seats are selling at fifty pounds each for women's demonstration in honour of M. Viviani and General Joffre at the Opera House to-night. There will be a great banquet on Friday when members of the British Mission arrive.

RECORD VOTE OF CREDIT.

MR. LAW ASKS FOR 500 MILLIONS.

DAILY WAR BILL OF 7½ MILLIONS.

WARM TRIBUTE TO ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

CHEERFUL OUTLOOK ON WEST FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 10.

Introducing the vote of credit of 500 millions sterling in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Bonar Law said that it was the largest sum ever asked for in a single vote. The expenditure had recently exceeded the estimate and the average daily expenditure was at present £7,450,000, of which two millions went to the Allies and Dominions. This exceeded the Budget estimate for such advances by a million daily but he hoped that the Budget estimate might still be realised owing to the promptitude of America's financial assistance to the Allies.

GERMANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., May 10.

In the course of his speech on the vote of credit in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the western front, said that the rapidity of our attack forestalled the enemy, who had to fight in the open with heavy losses without trenches, which he had not had time to prepare. Since April 1st we had taken 20,000 prisoners, 257 guns and 227 trench-mortars. While in the first 24 days of the Somme battle we advanced three and a half miles on a six-mile front, we had now advanced from two to five miles on a 20-mile front. There were twice as many German divisions against us as on the Somme and half of them had had to be withdrawn. Our casualties in the present offensive were 50 to 75 per cent. less than on the Somme. Mr. Bonar Law said that our success was largely due to our distinct artillery superiority and in connection with that he paid a warm tribute to the Royal Flying Corps.

TRIBUTE TO MR. BALFOUR'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

Referring to the British Mission to the United States, Mr. Bonar Law paid a warm tribute to the self-sacrifice of Mr. Balfour in undertaking the mission and affirmed that no service in Mr. Balfour's public life had been greater to the State than that rendered by him in connection with the Mission. (Loud cheers.)

BRITISH SUPERIORITY IN ARTILLERY.

Reverting to the operations on the west front, he said it was inevitable that progress should be slow. One of the most encouraging features of the battle, however, was the almost hysterical German communiqués about imaginary victories in order to keep up the courage of the people. The extent of German failure was well illustrated by the figures he had quoted. Mr. Bonar Law continued:—The desire of the enemy, indeed the feeling of the necessity on his part to prevent our advance is shown in the extreme violence of his counter-attacks, one of which last night resulted in our losing a position we had taken, but regrettable as that was it was only an incident in the kind of fighting that is now going on. When we consider the original enemy artillery superiority and how absolutely destitute we were of munitions, we have a right to be proud of our present distinct superiority over the enemy in these respects. (Cheers.)

GLORIOUS SERVICE OF FLYING CORPS.

That superiority is also shown by our airmen, who are the eyes of our long-range guns. I have been told more than once that in France it is not uncommon to find regiments show their admiration for our airmen by cheering them as they fly over our lines. That is not surprising. These men are all young, many of them mere boys, but from the beginning of war they have shown a dash, gallantry, resource and nerve, entitling us to say that a more glorious fighting force never existed in the world. (Cheers.) If we wish to realise how much has been done on the western front let us picture our feelings if, in same period as the battle of Arras has lasted, we had lost 20,000 prisoners and the number of guns the Germans have lost. (Cheers.)

APPARENT INCREASE IN COST OF WAR.

Explaining the apparent increase in the cost of war, Mr. Bonar Law said that there was a sum of 30 millions sterling during the period under review, which could not be regarded as real expenditure The expenses of the Dominions Governments were paid here and reimbursed by the Dominions Governments. In April we paid out, but did not receive. There was, therefore, no reason to suppose that the Budget estimates of expenditure for the year would not be approximately correct.

ENTRY OF FOOD SHIPS INTO PORTS.

ADMIRALTY'S EFFORTS TO ACCELERATE.

TONNAGE SITUATION MORE HOPEFUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., May 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnamara stated that the Admiralty was taking all possible steps to accelerate the entry of food ships into ports, and everything possible was being done to safeguard merchantmen. Arrangements made could not be discussed publicly without giving the enemy valuable information. There was no reason to believe that submarines had learned the routes laid down for the British merchantmen.

Sir Chiozza Money said the tonnage situation was exceedingly serious but was more hopeful than a few weeks ago. He believed that we should overcome the problem, if it were given proper attention.

Mr. Bonar Law, dealing with the success in Mesopotamia, said no small part of the credit was due to the work of the General Staff at Home, which had made the arrangements. Part of the credit was also due to the splendid courage and ardour of the troops, (cheers) but much credit was due to General Maude, who had shown military ability of the highest order. (Cheers).

REGULATION OF PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 10.

The Press Bureau says:—Lord Devonport has fixed the maximum retail price of maize-flour and maize-meal at four pence a pound and of oatmeal, rolled oats and flaked oats at five pence, halfpenny.

MR. WELLS AND REPUBLICANISM.

MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR ON INDIAN SENTIMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 10.

The Maharaja of Jaipur has telegraphed to the Maharaja of Bikanir congratulating him very warmly on publicly expressing the views of himself and his brother Princes on the question, Mr. H. G. Wells raised regarding the form of Government. The Maharaja of Jaipur fully endorses the Maharaja of Bikanir's views and agrees that such ideas are entirely foreign to Indian sentiment and traditions. We can think, he says, of no other Government than that of his Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor. May he live long and rule over us.

FALL IN PRICES OF TEAS.

EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT WARNING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 10.

The Board of Referees has fixed the statutory percentage under excess profits duty at eight and nine for tea companies and firms respectively in the Dutch East Indies and ten and eleven for cocoanut companies and firms in the Middle East.

Following the warning that unless tea prices were lowered Government would act drastically, prices at London sales of Indian teas yesterday fell generally three-pence a pound. In some cases, where the fall was five-pence, the tea was withdrawn. This is regarded as confirming the view that with caution on the part of dealers and blenders there was no occasion for recent record wholesale prices of one shilling and ninepence and one shilling and ten-pence a pound, as compared with six-pence before the war.

NO MORE BRITISH COTTON FOR HOLLAND.

HOME GOVERNMENT'S INTIMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, May 8.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 10.

The Dutch Overseas Trust has been informed by Britain that no further export licences for cotton can be granted in view of the domestic requirements of Britain.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE AT STOCKHOLM.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY REFUSES TO ASSOCIATE

ALLIED LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES' MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., May 10.

The Executive of the Labour Party at a meeting in the House of Commons refused to associate itself in any way with the socialist conference at Stockholm, and declared that the calling of the conference by the Dutch socialists was irregular.

The Executive was confident that Russia would know how to defend her liberty against the foreign enemy. The meeting decided to arrange a conference of Allied Labour representatives and socialists in London during the June conference.

IMPROVED SITUATION IN PETROGRAD.

REASONABLENESS OF WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 10.

A telegram from Petrograd says that everything is now very orderly there. The situation arising from the Government's Note to the Allies appears to have been cleared up.

The Government's firmness has strengthened their influence in the country, while the Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates have shown a reasonableness not expected by the pacifists.

The power of the delegates is shown by the strict obedience of the people to their orders not to hold demonstrations.

DEPOSITION OF CONSTANTINE DEMANDED.

BY A HUGE POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AT SALONIKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SALONIKA, May 9.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 10.

A demonstration of 40,000 persons presided over by the Mayor has demanded the deposition of Constantine and his dynasty.

DESTROYER ACTION OFF DOVER.

HONOURS LIST FOR SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 8-5 p.m., May 10.

The Honours List is published for services in destroyer action off Dover during the night of April 20-21st. It confers the D.S.O. upon and promotion to the rank of Captain of Commanders Peck and Evans: it awards the Distinguished Service Cross to nine officers of the Swift and the Broke, including Midshipman Gyles; the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal to the Broke's helmsman, Rowles; the Distinguished Service Medal to 24 men of the lower deck, including stoker, Charles Williams of the New Zealand Naval Reserve; and it mentions in despatches 34 officers and men. Two Engineer Lieutenant-Commanders are promoted to the rank of Commander, and 4 officers are noted for early promotion.

JAPAN'S AID TO ALLIES.

ENORMOUS MILITARY SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The "Pioneer's" Tokio correspondent writing of the assistance given by Japan to the Allies, says it is estimated that Japan's total supplies to Russia alone have reached as much as 40,00,00,000 yen in value, consisting chiefly of guns with officers to man them, ammunition, army accoutrements of all kinds, such as cloth for uniforms, saddles, kits, as well as extensive hospital and red cross supplies. The immense orders for Russia are not yet all completed and the arsenals and mills of Japan are still busy turning out shipments for that country. Some 60,000 men are working day and night in the Government arsenals of Tokyo and Osaka, while minor naval and military stations as well as private factories are contributing a regular quota to the output. To England and France Japan has been shipping provisions for troops such as flour, beans, peas and tinned goods. This year owing to war pressure Japan's copper output leaped from 78,000 tons, to 108,000 tons, some 60 per cent. of which went to Russia, 20 per cent. to England and the rest to France with the exception of what was used at home.

COALITION MINISTRY IN RUSSIA.

FAVOURED BY PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

M. KERENSKY COMMUNICATES WITH PARTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, May 9.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 10.

The Government has issued a declaration in favour of a Coalition Ministry and M. Kerensky has communicated with the Duma Committee, the Council of Soldiers and Workmen's delegates and Socialists inviting their participation.

RUSSIAN FEAT NEAR BRZEZANY.

ADVANCE TOWARDS JENAWER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 10.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—Our artillery north-east of Brzezany caused explosions among the enemy's batteries. We advanced north-westward of Senne towards Jenawer.

ANOTHER GERMAN CHANCELLOR CRISIS.

COUNT HERTLING LIKELY TO SUCCEED BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 10.

A flood of rumours has suddenly risen in Switzerland pointing to another German Chancellor crisis. It is even reported that Count Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, will succeed Bethmann Hollweg.

It is noteworthy that Count Hertling, who has recently returned from a visit to Vienna, writing in a Bavarian paper asserts that Germany does not need indemnity, but the peace terms must include the return of the German colonies and ships which have been seized and permission for German trade to continue as before the war in all oversea countries.

GERMAN POLITICAL OPTIMISM.

NOT STRENGTHENED BY RECENT RUPTURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Birlingske Tidendes" states that Berlin political circles believe that the postponement of the Chancellor's war aims' statement indicates that a great event is imminent.

The "Lokalanzeiger" in the same connection, hopes and anticipates that the agreeable political event will not turn out to have miscarried. The ruptures of the last week have not strengthened the political optimism.

CINEMA CENSORSHIP IN INDIA

BILL ON THE LEGISLATIVE ANVIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The "Pioneer" understands that a bill providing for the licensing of cinematograph theatres and censorship of films will probably be introduced during the Simla session of the Imperial Legislative Council.

INTENSE ITALIAN ACTIVITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The correspondent of "The Times" at the Italian headquarters says that snows in Trentino have melted. On the Isonzo the weather is sultry. Activity has grown more intense.

The preparations of the Austrains are for a defensive, but those of the Italians are designed for either event. The Italians are nowhere inferior at critical points.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF FILIATA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Corriere Della Sera" says that the Italians have occupied Filiata and penetrated through Epirus to the mouth of the Calamos opposite Corfu. They were welcomed everywhere.

ITALIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., May 10.

An Italian official communiqué says:—During the week ended May 6th, 464 merchantmen arrived at Italian ports and 430 left. Seven steamers and eight sailing ships were sunk and one steamer and two sailing ships unsuccessfully attacked.

WAR LOAN RACE.

BOMBAY'S ADVANCE.

BENGAL LAGGING BEHIND.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Loan Applications up to 7 p.m. on 10th May. Total Rs. 18,88,89,925.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	..6,99,50,100*
Bengal ..	..5,84,67,500
Madras ..	.. 95,69,400
United Provinces	..1,37,19,700
Punjab ..	..1,47,23,800
Burma ..	.. 69,41,600
Bihar and Orissa ..	24,22,900
Central Provinces ..	32,58,500
Assam	3,90,800
Minor Administrations.	54,25,600
Total Rs. ..	18,48,69,900†

*Exclusive of Rs. 16,95,475 through Post Office till 5th May.

†Exclusive of Rs. 40,20,025 through Post Office till 18th April.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	on 10-5-17	Total up to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
War Loan	200-0	1,44,700-0
War Bonds ..	5,925-0	4,99,600-0
Cash Certificates..	11,718-0	6,95,550-12
Total ..	17,843-0	13,39,850-12

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

BOMBAY MISSIONERY CONFERENCE'S PROTEST.

The Chairman of the Bombay Missionary Conference writes to us to state that the Executive Committee of the Conference desire to associate themselves with the following protest recently sent into Government by the United Provinces Representative Council of Missions in connection with the War Loan Lottery:—

"This Council pledges itself to do all in its power to secure the success of the War Loan, especially by encouraging all classes of the communities it represents to invest their savings in the Loan. At the same time it strongly deprecates the sanction given by Government to lotteries on behalf of the War Loan and urges the immediate withdrawal of the sanction on the following grounds:—(1) The sanction given is calculated to foster the love of gambling, (2) to assume that the incentive of a lottery was needed is so unworthy of, and discreditable to, the cause for which we are fighting."

FACILITIES FOR CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the commissioners considered the scheme proposed by the Deputy Chairman to enable the Corporation employees to invest in the War Loan. The General Committee considered the scheme and resolved that a sum of two lakhs be kept in deposit by the Corporation at the Alliance Bank of Simla as security against advances made to enable employees of the Corporation to make investments in the War Loan. The Corporation confirmed this resolution of the General Committee.

Mr. Phelps, a commissioner, then enquired what progress had been made by the ward commissioners regarding the holding of meetings in their respective wards as regards the War Loan. The Chairman in reply said that one commissioner, Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, with the aid of the deputy chairman, has succeeded in obtaining from the people of his ward promises of subscriptions of 14 lakhs of rupees to the War Loan, which was the result of personal canvassing.

SIND WOMEN'S WAR LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 10.

The amount subscribed to the Sind Women's War Loan has already reached Rs. 76,089. Meetings for purdah and other ladies are being held in various quarters of the town.

MEETING IN MYSORE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, May 10.

At a meeting of the residents of Mysore presided over by Sirdar Lakshmikantaraj Urs, third brother-in-law of his Highness the Maharajah, nearly Rs. 3,27,000 were subscribed towards the Indian War Loan.

CONTRIBUTION OF HIS HIGHNESS'S SISTERS.

The two sisters of his Highness the Maharajah, first and third princesses, contributed one lakh and fifty thousand respectively.

"NO INTEREST" CASH CERTIFICATES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 10.

In order to meet the wishes of the Mahomedans and others who desire to subscribe to Indian War Loan, but for religious and other reasons are averse to receiving interest, arrangements have been made for the issue of "No interest" cash certificates to those who apply for them. Purchasers of these "No interest" certificates will, on applying for their repayment, receive only the amount actually paid for them.

DEATH OF VICEROY'S SON.

DOMICILED COMMUNITY'S CONDOLENCES.

On the 5th May Mr. J. H. Abbot, Jhansi, sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla, on the occasion of the sad loss of his son:—

"On behalf of the Domiciled Anglo-Indian Community of India, please convey my deepest sympathies to their Excellencies in their sad bereavement."

H. E. the Viceroy personally replied on the 7th instant as follows:—"We are both most grateful for your kind message.—Viceroy."

VICEROY'S BEREAVEMENT.

In reply to the telegram sent by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, conveying their sympathies in the sad bereavement of H. E. the Viceroy, the Chairman has received a telegram from his Excellency's Private Secretary stating that "their Excellencies are most grateful for your kind message of sympathy."

BURNT OVER BY IGNITED PETROL

SERIOUS MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENT TO A STAFF SERGEANT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 10.

Staff Sergeant March, attached to the S. and T. Corps, met with a serious motor-cycle accident at Kirkee the other night. He was riding with a companion in a side car past the station hospital, when the machine struck, a corner wall rather heavily, causing petrol to burst from the tank. The oil falling on the heated engine ignited and set the rider's clothes on fire. Finding himself burning, Staff Sergeant March threw himself on the ground and rolled about. Assistance came to him from the hospital, into which he was carried soon after and detained for treatment. It was found that he had been extensively burned about the legs and abdomen, but his condition which was serious at first has since greatly improved.

RECRUITING MEETING AT CHIPLUN.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHIPLUN, May 11.

A largely crowded recruiting meeting for Mahar regiment was held this afternoon at Chiplun Mr. Pandit, Mamlatdar, presiding. Rao Bahadur Naik, Messrs. Lingay Naidu and Papana Jallia from Belgaum addressed the meeting.

It was resolved to leave no pains to complete the regiment. Two double companies have already been completed. A strong Mahar committee of Chiplun and Khed taluka villages was formed to help recruiting the Mahars.

PRECEDENCE AMONG FRENCH OFFICIALS.

As French law carefully regulates the precedence of every official, M. Ribot now ranks as the fourth most important personage in France. The President of the Senate stands next to the President of the Republic; then come the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the Premier, his colleagues in the Cabinet, Under Secretaries of State, Councillors of State, the Grand Chancellor and the Council of the Legion of Honour, judges of the Supreme Court, various other high Government officials, and members of the Institute de France. Next to these rank the Paris municipal authorities, the President of the Conseil Municipal coming before the President of the Conseil General. It is decreed that civil power shall rank before military power, so the humblest member of either of these two bodies takes precedence of the Military Governor of Paris. Even ladies conform to official etiquette. The wives of senators and deputies have to rise if the wife of a Cabinet Minister enters the room where they are seated. Minister's wives show similar deference to the Premier's wife, who in her turn must rise to salute the wife of the President of the Chamber or of the President of the Senate.

EARTHQUAKE AT DHARMSALA.

(Associated Press.)

DHARMSALA, May 10.

A sharp shock of earthquake occurred at 3-20 this morning in Kangra district. There was little loss of life but considerable damage of houses. Two Indians were killed. Dharmsala Europeans are all safe.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR AND HIS COUNTRYMEN.

The Indian representatives at the Imperial War Cabinet, the Maharaja of Bikanir, Sir James Meston, and Sir Satyendra P. Sinha, were the guests at a reception at 21, Cromwell-road, given by the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society, on March 2. In the unavoidable absence of Lord Lamington and Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, the respective presidents, the guests were received by Sir Charles Lyall and Mr. Austin Low, the chairman.

After speeches of welcome from Sir Charles Lyall and Mr. Austin Low, Sir James Meston, in returning thanks, said that the delegates did not anticipate when they left India that they would have anything like the reception which had been extended to them in this country.

The Maharaja of Bikanir said he was particularly glad to meet so many of his young countrymen studying here. On them devolved the very responsible task not only of serving, their country in the future, but of helping to strengthen and foster the cordial relations between East and West which were so essential to the well-being not only of the British Empire, but of their Mother-country. (Cheers.) Every one of them would contribute to the course of events in the future, and must always bear in mind his membership of the Empire to which they were all proud to belong. The welcome the delegates had received not only from his Majesty's Ministers here, but also from the Premiers and Ministers of the self-governing Colonies, had been of the warmest possible description. His young countrymen might be assured of the good will of all parts of the British Empire towards India and the Indians. (Lour cheers.)

Sir S. P. Sinha warmly endorsed these remarks. He would only add, he said, one word to his student countrymen: "You have in your keeping the honour and the loyalty of India. Be sure that neither of them is tarnished in your hands. I am confident that they will not be. Remember that the best way to serve your Mother-country in England is to show the English people that you are devoted sons of the British Empire."—"The Times."

THE DEFENCE FORCE.

INDIAN STUDENT VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. F. Dewsbury, Registrar of the Madras University, has issued a series of questions addressed by the Vice-Chancellor of the University to the military authorities and replies to them from the Adjutant-General. The questions and answers are:—

Q. Whether the scheme for the enrolment of Indians will allow of the formation of a university corps or of college companies or platoons and whether such units when called up for training at headquarters or for service elsewhere will be broken up and mixed with other units, or whether each unit will be allowed to keep its numbers together?

A. All endeavours will be made to keep distinct university or college companies or platoons if the numbers offered permit and caste conditions do not interfere. Thus if 200 came forward from a university they could be called up for training in platoons of 50 at a time provided that messing arrangements can be made with due consideration to caste restrictions. The matter is one to which particular attention will be given when the time comes for constituting the corps.

Q. Whether undergraduates who volunteer to join the force should entirely give up the idea of prosecuting their university courses for at least one year or, perhaps, two years?

A. Persons joining the corps will be called up for three months' training only.

Q. When undergraduates shall have been trained whether they will be sent out of their own presidency and, if so, the probable period of service out of the presidency?

A. After the members of the corps have been trained they will be called out only in case of serious emergency. If such an emergency arises they may be sent anywhere in India and no limit can be imposed to the period of service which must be determined upon by the military emergencies.

Q. What is an undergraduate to do between the date of the conclusion of his training and the date of his being called up for service?

A. On conclusion of their training they will return to their civil avocations until required for sevice.

Q. Will medical students be permitted to volunteer as (a) part of a medical corps, (b) part of a regiment in the Indian Defence Force?

A. Students can volunteer for enlistment in the ordinary way but not for any special work.

MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, May 10.

The first annual meeting of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce was held this evening, when Mr. W. C. Rose, manager, Bank of Mysore, who is chairman of the chamber made a speech reviewing the work of the chamber and the progress of trade in the state during the past year. Mr. Rose was re-elected chairman for the next year and Mr. M. Hiriyanna as vice-chairman. The committee for the next year was also elected. Among others, Mr. P. A. Barton represents the Bangalore Trades Association in the committee, Mr. Pebles, Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, and Mr. C. H. Browne, the United Planters' Association of South India.

FLYING LOSSES.

MR. BONAR LAW'S ADMISSIONS AND HOPES.

The position of our Air Service was keenly criticised in mail week in the House of Commons, says the "Daily Mail."

Mr. Churchill stated that the casualties among our pilots were terribly severe and out of all proportion to their numbers. Further, very large casualties were taking place at our training establishments.

He complained that the Royal Naval Air Service for a long time past had given no adequate fighting return for the enormous numbers of pilots and the great proportion of material and skilled labour which it had gathered together. No serious and effective measures had been taken against the torpedo bases of Zeebrugge, Ostend, and Bruges. "I don't hold Lord Curzon to blame," he said, "for these results, because he had not the power, but I blame him for taking the responsibility without the power and the authority."

In his reply Mr. Bonar Law said he did not think the Air Board under Lord Curzon was the complete failure it had been represented to be. In increasing the efficiency of the machines and the men a great deal had been done, and it was much too soon to say that the arrangements had been a failure.

LOST ASCENDANCY.

"It is quite true," he said, "that we have not now the ascendancy which we had at the end of the last campaign, but it is true also that the same thing was the case at the beginning of the campaign last year, and I think the House would be wise to wait a little before coming to the conclusion that we may not gain and quickly regain the ascendancy which we had at the end of the last campaign. We have made great improvements; whether or not they are adequate only the events can show."

Major Hunt said the Germans about the middle of last October brought to the front aeroplanes which could climb 3,000 or 4,000 feet higher than ours, from which elevation they were in a position to dive upon and drive down our airmen. Also the German scout machines were fitted with two machine-guns as compared with our one.

The officers of our air service in France recognised at the time that these new enemy machines had rendered our scout machines obsolete, but no action was taken because the late Government refused to give people who were responsible for the construction of aircraft a free hand.

DACOITY AT FATEHPUR.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH VILLAGERS.

At the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Tudball heard an appeal preferred by Ram Chandra and seven others who had been convicted by the Additional Sessions Judge of Farrukhabad of dacoity and sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The prosecution story was that on the night of the 6th August last about thirty persons went to the house of Randhir at Fatehpur. They plundered the house and ill-treated Randhir and forced him to point out his cash and jewellery. Randhir's uncle raised an alarm on which the villagers went to his rescue. The dacoits kept the villagers at bay by firing pistols. They took to their heels after securing a considerable amount of cash and jewellery. They were pursued by the villagers, who carried lathis. A free fight ensued in which the dacoits used firearms and injured some of the villagers. The latter continued the chase along a canal bank. When they had reached a pool of water, the dacoits, thinking that they would be able to cross it, jumped in, but some of them found themselves in difficulty as they were unable to swim. Some of the pursuers jumped into the pool too and used their lathis on the dacoits. There was a struggle in the water, as a result of which one man was secured, but he died before he was brought to the canal bank. Subsequently three or four dead bodies and some firearms were recovered from the pool.

Most of the appellants stated in their defence that they were at enmity with the zemindar and that, in consequence, their names had been mentioned.

His lordship dismissed the appeals.

BRITISH TOBACCO BILL.

The British Anti-Tobacco and Anti-Narcotic League in their annual review of the tobacco trade, state that in 1916 £48,630,000 was spent on 130,690,000lb. of tobacco, as against £39,976,800 on 125,961,400lb. in 1915. The review goes on to show that the consumption by civilians only amounted to 114,446,300lb., or 2,959,200lb. (equal to 2½ per cent) less than in 1915; while the expenditure—£45,960,00—increased by £7,163,000, or nearly 18½ per cent, and this, the review points out by a decreased smoking population, probably 2,000,000 men or more being drafted in 1916 to the army, navy, and merchant service. In those services the quantity consumed—16,243,000lb.—was nearly double that in 1915, and the amount spent on it—£2,666,500—more than double, the tobacco here of course being duty free. The expenditure per head for tobacco and appliances was £1. 1s. 1d., and per family of four and a half persons £4. 14s. 11d., or an increase on 1915 of 3s. 8½d. per head (equal to 21½ per cent). The consumption works out at 72 4/5 lb. per head and 12¾lb. per family, but of course in many houses the family average is consumed by one smoker.

ENGLISHWOMAN SERGEANT-MAJOR.

A LETTER FROM MISS FLORA SANDES

Below is given a letter to friends in England from Miss Flora Sandes, the heroic Englishwoman who is a sergeant-major in the Serbian Army, describing how she was wounded in the Monastir assault on the Bulgars.

Few women, says the "Daily Mail," have had such exciting exploits in the great war as Miss Flora Sanders. She has been in all the Serbian campaigns, first as a nurse and then as a soldier. At Prilep she stayed to work in the hospital, the only Englishwomen there, and she sat up in bed in the night with an electric torch in one hand and a service revolver in the other, as the Bulgarians were expected to come in and sack the town. During the retreat into the Albanian mountains she was taken on as an ordinary soldier and had her share of the desperate fighting.

She has now received the gold and silver cross of Karageorge—a rare Serbian badge only given for conspicuous gallantry in the field. Here is her letter:—

I daresay you've heard that I got knocked out by a Bulgar hand-bomb, so I never got into Monastir after all; but I've had a very good run for my money all the same, as I had three months' incessant fighting without a scratch.

The newspaper account of the fighting was all off the line. The fighting was a sight that day, but, unfortunately, I only saw the start of it. There was deep snow on the ground, the bugle was blowing the charge, and we were going up the steep hillside while the Bulgars, hidden by the early morning mist at the top, were firing down on us. The Bulgars had counter-attacked at dawn and driven our men back, and every body was mixed up. There were no trenches or anything like that.

THE OFFICER BUGLER.

My company were peacefully sleeping in the snow behind a rock, as we were Battalion Reserve that night, when we were called up at dawn as reinforcements. Battalion Reserve is a rotten job. You get all the shell-fire that's going, and you never know what's going on in front until you are suddenly roused out and plunged into the thick of it, as you're only a few hundreds yards back and you sleep with your rifle in your hand.

There's first a shout of "—Company forward," and everyone's off like a streak. When we arrived on the scene the men were rallying for a counter-attack. The bugler had got "cold feet", and an officer had taken the bugle and was standing up against the skyline, where everyone could see him, a mark for every bullet, blowing for all he was worth. He wasn't blowing a bit the right notes, but everyone knew what it meant. We knew the position had to be retaken at any cost, as it meant the fall of Monastir if we could.

We went anyhow we liked, taking cover as we could. An officer and about a dozen men and myself got to the top, when some bombers dodged behind the rocks and hurled bombs at us at close range and scattered us.

I was left alone, as I couldn't move, but the officer crawled back right up to the enemy's lines and dragged me back over the snow by my hands to where two of my "non-coms" were waiting for him, and then they rolled me up in a piece of tent and half-dragged, half-carried me down the steep hillside to a safe place.

The Serbs are fine comrades. We thought once we should all get taken, but they wouldn't leave me! I've had ever so many cards from them asking when I'm coming back, but as I have twenty-four wounds and a broken arm the doctors seem to think I'll have to wait a bit yet.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT SALONIKA.

GENERAL MURRAY'S PROCLAMATION PRO-VENEZELISTS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The "Pioneer" Cairo correspondent writes that in connection with the proclamation issued by General Murray calling upon all pro-Venezelists to record in writing their adhesion to the provisional Government at Salonika and their acceptance of the protection of the G.O.C., with a view to his authorising the creation of courts necessary for transaction of the legal business pending and for the preservation of legal rights of the adherents to the Venezelist cause, the Hellenic colony was given a month within which to make the required declaration and the period expired last week. The result of the plebiscite, so to speak, is now known and it shows an overwhelming majority in favour of the Salonika movement and the protection offered by General Murray. About 63,000 adhesions have been received and allowances are being made for those whose nationality has not been legalised owing to the non-ratification of recent treaties. This represents about 90 per cent. of the Hellenic community.

On Thursday before Mr. L. A. Cammiade, Second Presidency Magistrate, Madras, Captain J. C. Gray, master of a steamer now in Madras harbour, was charged by the police with having infringed regulations framed under Rule 13 of Defence of India Consolidated Rules regarding entering the Port of Madras. Captain R. A. Giffin, I.R.O., was examined and filed correspondence regarding the case. Commander Balfour of Madras Port Trust was also examined. The case is being heard *in camera*.

THE WAY TO VICTORY.

CLOSER ALLIED CO-OPERATION.

M. RIBOT'S MESSAGE.

M. Ribot, the new French Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a message to "The Times" writes:—

No Government could exist in France which had not victory as its watchword. In spite of the great German withdrawal, which has marked the triumphant results of the battles of Verdun and the Somme, we must realize that the enemy is not yet crushed. He is still capable of great resistance. Yet we must know, if only from our own difficulties, how heavy is the double burden of the military and economic pressure which weighs upon our enemies, and how acute must be the anxiety with which people in Germany are following events upon the Western front and the promise-bearing changes in Russia.

Our duty as a Government is simple. In General Nivelle and Sir Douglas Haig and the admirable and eager Armies under their command we have a splendid instrument of peace, which has been forged largely upon the hard anvil of war. It is their province in the field of military operations to conceive and to execute the strategic intentions of the Allies; it is ours, as a Government, to control and to see that nothing the Armies may need shall be lacking.

MILITARY CO-ORDINATION.

The Armies need many things. Almost the first requisite when, as is the case now, two great Allied Armies are fighting upon the soil of one nation, is understanding and efficient *liaison*. We strive ever after perfection, and it may become necessary to create some general instrument of Allied co-ordination, or to revise in some way or other, in accordance with the changing requirements of the campaign, the present excellent arrangements between the Armies of Sir Douglas Haig and General Nivelle.

For the present, I can only say that the understanding arrived at in the course of the last and most successful Conference in London is working in the most satisfactory manner. When the comradeship of arms is based upon the common ideal of freedom there is no room for friction. The military situation in all its aspects is gratifying.

It is to the tremendous economic problems of the world-warfare that all Governments have to devote their special attention at the present time. In the opening months of the war the enemy hit hard at the economic and industrial chink in our armour. He laid his devastating hand upon the industrial North, upon our looms, upon our coal, and upon our iron, and in the first months of the war deprived France of much of the food of war. The rush to defend our frontiers brought all our labour from our workshops and our fields, and we have been forced to go abroad for many things, particularly for coal, steel, and textiles, which we formerly produced ourselves.

We have drawn by far the largest portion of these supplies from Great Britain. Trade may be befogged behind clouds of statistics, but in international finance the same rules apply as those which govern our private financial affairs. If you want to be solvent you must try to balance your outgoings with your incomings. Our exports are far from paying for our imports, which must of necessity be reduced.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS.

This we intend to effect as drastically as possible. The prohibition which we have decreed of all imports, save those indispensable to the war strength of the country, will cause a temporary dislocation in Franco-British commercial conditions, but it is an absolutely necessary measure. The war has become very largely one of transport and finance, and any measure which tends to save tonnage and restore exchange brings victory nearer and strengthens us all.

Each country of the Alliance must become, as far as possible, self-supporting. Our trade statistics for last year show plainly how much we can do in the way to improve the war efficiency of the Alliance. Last year France spent over £600,000,000 abroad, and her imports exceeded her exports by our £400,000,000, taking the pound at the fictitious exchange of 25 francs. Think what that means in tonnage; think what it represents in lost exchange alone.

The heaviest of this import expenditure is in food. Here much can be saved, not only by rigid personal economy, but also by the intensive culture of our own soil. The Government intends by every means in its power to encourage the home production of foodstuffs. Textiles, too, are an item of import expense upon which much can be saved.

Upon the settlement of all these questions of production, of imports and of exports, now depends in a large measure the capacity of the Allies to repair in industrial peace the economic ravages of war. In this field also the closest co-ordination must exist between all the Allies. Military co-ordination is the most important matter of the day. It is necessary to victory. But to enjoy the fruits of victorious peace it is urgent that we should apply the same principle of co-operation to the economic field. Victory first, and then a peace as prosperous as mutual help and foresight can secure.

The Shielding Shadow

BY RANDALL PARRISH

Treasure Trove

Novelized From the Motion Picture Play of the Same Name.

Released by the Pathe Exchange.

(Copyright, 1916, by Randall Parrish.)

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

LEONTINE WALCOTT, in love with Jerry and sought in marriage by Sebastian.

JERRY CARSON, American novelist in love with Leontine, who goes on a quest for the buried treasure of Morgan, the buccaneer.

SEBASTIAN NAVARRO, a wealthy Argentine, whose suit for Leontine's hand is favoured by her father.

JOHN WALCOTT, father of Leontine.

DIEGO NAVARRO, brother of Sebastian.

ONE LAMP LOUIS, otherwise Louis Lamb, crook and forger.

FOURTH EPISODE.

CHAPTER 1.

Since the luminous hands and eyes had appeared in the corner of Leontine's room for the second time, Sebastian had ceased to persecute her. Ostensibly they lived amicably together, yet Sebastian's heart was for ever filled with gnawing jealousy of the dead Jerry, who still, as he well knew possessed the soul of the woman who was his wife in name alone.

He had expected that the deadlock of this difficult situation would be broken long before. But the phenomenon of the burning eyes, which Sebastian attributed to the supernatural, had shocked and stunned him. Then he had been terrified by the sudden appearance of One Lamp Louis, alias Louis Lamb, his confederate in crime. He knew that Louis had had some deeper motive than a paltry blackmailing scheme, when, instead of demanding money, he insisted on being taken to Sebastian's club and introduced to his friends.

Another thing that had frightened him was the appearance of the mysterious stranger, Ravengar. Sebastian felt instinctively that Ravengar's entrance into his life boded evil for him. Then Ravengar had saved Leontine's life in the cabaret fire, when he himself had run away in panic, and he was stung to the soul by Leontine's hardly concealed contempt for him.

He had seen the gratitude in his wife's eyes when Ravengar parted from her, and he knew that even if the dead Jerry could be obliterated from her memory, Ravengar would have a stronger claim upon her affections than he himself had.

Finally, there was Louis' strange disappearance. Sebastian knew that the fellow had not perished in the fire. No lives had been lost. Louis had simply disappeared out of his life again, and Sebastian wondered what the man was scheming.

It was nearly four months after Louis' disappearance when Sebastian, passing behind his wife's chair as Leontine sat reading the newspaper, found himself staring into a photographic reproduction of Louis' face. Underneath the photograph was a title referring to Louis Lamb, the hermit of White's Village, Western Canada, who had been made a millionaire in a day by the discovery of gold on a claim which he had staked out on a mountain side.

The article went on to say that a recent earthquake had disrupted a considerable part of the mountain side, uncovering a rich alluvial deposit, drained, doubtless, from a mother lode of incalculable richness somewhere in the heart of the mountain.

Sebastian stared at the photograph in silence. It seemed like a hammer-stroke of fate. It was a challenge that must be followed up. He must see Lamb and fight the matter out with him. Perhaps, with his new-found wealth, Lamb would be satisfied to leave him alone, to abandon his evident intention to turn their past conspiracy to advantage.

Besides, Sebastian, rich as he was from the income of his Argentine ranch, was not averse to the prospect of making more. He even thought, with momentary amusement, that there might be an opportunity of turning the tables on Louis by demanding money from him. However, this was only a passing thought.

Leontine looked up at her husband, instictively drawing away from him. Sebastian noted the movement.

"We're going West to-morrow," he said curtly.

West?" Where?" asked Leontine.

"White's Village. The place you're reading about. Did you ever see that man before?"

"Yes. He looks like that queer friend of yours whom we saw in the cabaret on the night of the fire, but I have forgotten his name."

"Well, that's he, and I staked him to his claim," answered Sebastian.

He left her abruptly, and, returning to his own room, began to pace to and fro restlessly, planning for the future.

He would end Louis' reputation. He would terrify the little man, if not into sharing his wealth, at any rate into a promise never to see him again. After all, Louis was as guilty as he in the conspiracy against Jerry, and Lamb, in light of his sudden enrichment, could no more afford than he to have their guilty secret known.

With the fear of Lamb gone, he could concentrate his mind upon the winning of Leontine's love.

The mental picture began to brighten. He had been a scoundrel, he had ruined an innocent man, and sometimes Sebastian felt a qualm of regret. But he had done it all for Leontine, and the past could not be undone, and Jerry was dead. He would win Leontine yet by his devotion. Sooner or later she would come willingly to him. What a fool he had been to trouble about the past!

And suddenly he stiffened where he stood, and his eyes fixed themselves upon a corner of the room. There was the strange apparition which had haunted him, no hallucination now, he could swear. He had never expected to see it again. It burned itself upon his eyeballs, that vision of the flaming eyes and the two dead-white hands beneath them.

One of the hands raised itself and traced the letters of a word upon the air in luminous letters that flickered, wavered, and disappeared.

"Confess!" was written there.

With a groan Sebastian dropped into a chair and put his hands across his face.

When at last he looked up, the vision had vanished.

* * * * *

There were quite a few things that Mr. Louis Lamb knew. He knew his name, and also his nickname, "One Lamp Louis," which had followed him to White's Village, Western Canada, in the way that nicknames do. He knew that he was prospecting for gold, and that he was one of an assorted mining population drawn to that place by the uncovering of gold deposits following upon an earthquake. He knew that he had properly staked out a claim, and that he lived in a little shack near by, remote from the village.

He knew, that, like other men, he suffered from hunger and thirst, that the sight of a bottle of whisky gave him pleasure, and the sight of the muzzle end of a shotgun, pain. He passed among his fellows, in short, for a very ordinary man, except for his propensity for solitude, which led him to be considered a hermit.

CHAPTER 2.

One Lamp Louis knew that a scar ran along the top of his head, and he surmised that he must have got it in some accident or bawl. But beyond these elementary facts his mind was extremely hazy about his past. Not that this troubled him, for Louis Lamb lived in the future, in dreams of fabulous wealth. Besides, he guessed that his past was not particularly worth looking into.

He would have been astounded if he had been told that he had behind him a rich and criminal career in the Argentine, that he had worked for one Sebastian Navarre upon a cattle ranch, that in conspiracy with the said Sebastian Navarre he had engaged in a forgery designed to ruin one Jerry Carson, engaged to marry Leontine Walcott, who had been dragooned into marriage with the said Sebastian after Jerry's sentence to life imprisonment although he was innocent.

That Leontine, as Sebastian's wife in name, dragged out a miserable existence, that Sebastian lived in momentary fear of Lamb's reappearance on blackmail—all this would have surprised and interested Louis Lamb exceedingly.

The simple cause of his forgetfulness was not absence of mind, in its ordinary aspect, but the fact that he had been struck across the head by a falling beam in the cabaret fire.

How Mr. Lamb had made his way to Western Canada and engaged in the prospecting profession, how he had managed to build up some sort of coherent personality out of the remnants that were left uninjured is a matter for neurologists to explain. Suffice it that at a certain moment he found himself staring with unusual interest into the debris of a pan of earth and pebbles, which he had washed with water from a mountain stream.

In the bottom of this, in place of the few canary-colored flakes that he had expected to find., were three nuggets the size of lima beans, lying in a little mound of gold dust.

Louis Lamb emptied them into the little bag of dust which he wore about his body. Then he scooped up another panful of debris and started to wash it too. But no washing was needed. Nuggets of several shapes and sizes were lying in it. And nuggets of various shapes and sizes lay in the gravel at his feet.

There was no possibility of mistaking what had happened. The recent seismic disturbances had uncovered an alluvial deposit washed down through the course of ages by the streams from the great lode somewhere in the mountain side.

Louis had staked off this angle of the river bed, just where the torrent, sweeping past, had deposited its wealth, the heavier gold, leaving the pebbles to strew themselves anywhere along the river's further course.

It was like the process of orange-sorting, which somehow flitted through his brain, though Louis did not know where he had ever seen oranges, except in fruit stores and upon peddlers' carts. Rolled down an inclined board, the smaller ones dropped through holes lying in wait for them into the trough beneath, while the large ones continued on their course into another receptacle.

Louis had the receptacle with the larger oranges.

After the first shock of the discovery had passed, he looked cautiously about him. Nobody was near him. Nobody wanted to spy upon his claim, which was supposed to be worthless.

He worked with intense secrecy for weeks, always increasing his store of gold, which he concealed in a hole dug in the ground beneath the plank floor of his cabin. Then, somehow, the secret became common property.

It was impossible for Louis to keep it in such a place as White's Village. Besides, other strikes had been made. The whole side of the disreputed mountain teemed with gold.

"Red" Finn was interested in the hermit's mysterious journeys to and fro between his hut and his claim. "Red" had "felt" the presence of money in White's Village. He had gone to investigate, and, after satisfying himself that the bees were gathering in a store for him, he summoned two or three of his colleagues at present hiding in various remote villages from the inquisitiveness of the North-west mounted police.

When they arrived, "Red" pointed out Louis' shack and indicated that there was probably a fortune inside it. They reconnoitred cautiously, creeping through the low brush when Louis was at work in the river bed, just out of sight. Louis, fearful of his hoard, always returned with terrible misgivings, and spent a good part of the night watching, beside his loaded shotgun.

The hoard had increased to a veritable fortune when one evening Louis decided to go downtown. He had his provisions to purchase; but the instinct which had sent him there took him to the railroad depot instead of to the store. On the platform waiting for the train to come in, stood a tall, well-dressed, athletic man, with grayish hair and a strange look of mastery upon his face.

"Well, Mr. Lamb, this is a pleasure," said Ravengar.

Louis looked at him. "I don't know you: I never saw you before," he growled suspiciously, his mind reverting to his store.

"No?" laughed Ravengar. "Perhaps we may get better acquainted with each other later."

Louis snarled at him and slouched away. He was turning back into the village when the train was heard, and the same instinct that had taken him to the platform now caused him to wait for the passengers.

Sebastian and Leontine, descending from their carriage, were amazed to see Ravengar waiting for them. Leontine looked on him with fear; Sebastian with frantic terror.

"Welcome to White's Village," said Ravengar, raising his hat.

"What are you doing here?" demanded Sebastian uneasily.

"Seeking my fortune—the same as yourself, my dear Navarre," Ravengar answered.

Before Sebastian could think of a reply his eyes lit on Louis Lamb, who, standing behind a post, watched the party with a dour grimace. He staggered an instant; then, associating the presence of the two men with some conspiracy, he blazed into anger. He strode toward Louis.

"How do you do!" he said curtly, offering him his hand.

Louis' eyes blazed. "I don't know you, I tell you," he shouted. "I never saw you in my life before—none of you."

As Sebastian stood staring at him helplessly, One Lamp Louis slouched off in the direction of his shack: and, realizing that he had left it for nearly an hour, he broke into a terrified amble.

Sebastian, looking back, saw Ravengar helping Leontine into the carriage.

CHAPTER 3.

Once within his shack, Louis rushed to the place where he hid his gold and pulled up the board. He breathed a sigh of relief. It was untouched.

But the memory of the two strangers who had greeted him terrified him. He had no doubt that a plot had been formed to steal his gold. They had tried the confidence trick at first; but they would not be thrown off by his perception of their intentions.

He stared out of his little window. The sweat dripped from his face. In his arms he hugged the loaded shotgun, and he fancied that he saw an enemy beneath each bush, and in every quivering shadow.

He went back to the store and, pulling one of the bags of nuggets from its place, began playing with the heavy, golden lumps. Each one of those bright objects meant. . . .

What did it mean to him?

A puzzled expression came over the little man's face. For the first time since his accident he was troubled about his past. Suppose he coined those into golden five and ten-dollar pieces, what would he do with them?

Deep beneath the surface of his consciousness the subconscious mind, sleepless, with the memory of everything that had happened to him since the day of his birth, treasuring the first smile on his mother's face, the first falling leaf that had brushed him, the first sound that had assailed his childish fear, as well as all the subsequent events of his career—this mind knew all.

But it was unable to convey this knowledge to its special organ, the brain, which exists to limit our memories—mercifully!—to focus thoughts into one channel, that we may be coherent entities instead of bundles of recollections, like old, garrulous brain-weakened men.

Nothing except some brain shock similar to the last, or else hypnotism, could recall those memories. So presently Louis forgot his trouble, and, depositing the bag softly beneath the board again, he went back to the window.

As he crossed the floor his sharp ears seemed to tell him that somebody was near. He almost thought he heard a sound within the shack. He clutched his shotgun tighter and peered about him. But nobody was there.

Then suddenly, out of the shadows of the far corner of the room, two luminous eyes and two dead-white hands seemed to materialize themselves. Louis' eyes widened. He stared at the fiery eyes which fixed themselves on Carson.

The eyes burned themselves into his brain. Louis began to stiffen like a cataleptic. Then fear and consciousness alike departed, and he looked back unwinkingly into the eyes, with the stare of a hypnotized patient.

And in his half-dead brain the following words were registered:

"Write out the statement you have to make concerning your forgery on behalf of Sebastian Navarre, which sent Jerry Walcott to the penitentiary for a murder which he never committed."

Louis' hand went out automatically toward a pencil and a pad of paper upon the pine table in the shack. Louis had not placed them there. They were there now, and it did not surprise him, because he was living upon a plane where nothing is surprising.

"I wish to confess my part in the forgery which ruined Jerry Carson," wrote Louis' hand, in obedience to his docile, subconscious mind. Louis himself sat rigidly at the table motionless and stiff, except for the pliant right forearm and fingers. Or perhaps it was the real Louis who wrote, and only the shell, with its history of crime and weakness, that sat stiff in the chair.

The door of the shack opened. Sebastian appeared. But Louis sat stiff and motionless, and his fingers slowly formed the words with the pencil.

Sebastian, driven to desperation by Ravengar's appearance and Louis' strange behaviour, had resolved to have it out with his partner that night.

Leaving Ravengar at the hotel, to entertain Leontine, as the lesser of two evils, he had found his way to Louis' shack. He meant to stop a nothing.

Peering over Louis' shoulder, to his horror Sebastian saw the complete confession of the crime. It was written with the subconscious memory of the minutest details—details that Sebastian had himself forgotten.

Fascinated, he read until Louis' pencil stopped and the name of the little crook was signed to the document. Then, in a reaction of fury, Sebastian grasped Louis by the shoulder and swung him to his feet.

"So that's your game, is it?" he demanded through his teeth. "I guessed something was wrong. You pitiful fool, why didn't you come to me? Who's backing you? Don't you know that if that gets out it will mean punishment to you as well as to me?"

Louis stared into the man's face wonderingly. He had gone to sleep, as he thought, and now had awakened in the clutches of this stranger.

"Who are you?" he snarled, dodging out of Sebastian's grasp. "What do you want? My gold, that's what you want!"

With a spring he had reached the loaded shotgun, and he clasped it in his arms as a child clutches a doll.

Sebastian leaped forward and tried to snatch the gun out of his hands.

"Whom are you confessing to?" he shouted. "What do you want to confess for? Aren't you in this game as deep as I am?"

He grasped the barrel with both hands, but little Louis seemed possessed by a demon. The fear of losing his hoard gave him preternatural strength.

"Get out or I'll shoot!" he screamed, wrestling the gun from Sebastian.

"I'll have that fake confession of yours first," Sebastian shouted.

He darted to the table. The pad was there, and the pencil, but the confession was gone. Sebastian, forgetful of his danger in the terror that came over him, went down on hands and knees and began hunting upon the floor.

"Get out!" screamed Louis, hammering him with the butt of his weapon.

"Give up that confession!" screamed Sebastian, attempting to close with him again.

For answer Louis stepped back and aimed the gun at the intruder's head. Sebastian dodged, sought the shack door, opened it, and ran outside.

Louis was mad. That was the only possible explanation. His breath came and went quickly as he realized the danger which beset him. And Louis was amenable to no argument.

Suddenly a new thought came to Sebastian's mind Louis was obviously allied with somebody. And that person was Ravengar, the mysterious stranger. That was why Ravengar had met him on the platform. And he must have spied upon him and learned that he was coming to White's Village.

But who was the spy?

CHAPTER 4.

Like a thunderbolt the realization came to him. Leontine, of course. The woman he loved so vainly, for whom he had sacrificed his honor, who had befooled him all this time and was even now scheming against his safety.

Struck by this thought, Sebastian grew calm. He must use guile to meet this unexpected treachery. Doggedly he made his way back toward the hotel.

Louis, realizing that the intruder had gone, set down his gun and heaved a deep sigh of relief. Then he hurried back and looked at his gold once more. It remained where he had left it.

Crouching over his hoard, the shotgun in his hands, he dozed and dreamed. The confession and the luminous eyes had already sunk back below the threshold of memory.

* * * * *

By the time Sebastian had reached the hotel he was outwardly calm again. A dozen schemes had already been born in his fertile brain, but the ultimate decision he came to was to leave the initiative to his enemies. On the defensive a man was always surer, unless he saw the chance for a vital aggressive action.

Passing beneath the window of the room in which Leontine sat, he saw that Ravengar was still there. The two were seated together in front of a table, on which a lamp was burning. Upon the table was an envelope.

Sebastian halted. A scowl crossed his face. He wondered whether Leontine was in love with Ravengar and had already forgotten Jerry. If so, he thought his ultimate hopes of winning her would be easier.

But did she love Ravengar? They were chatting like old friends, but there was nothing more than friendship in their attitude. Sebastian clenched his hands angrily as he reflected how this intruder had had the audacity to follow Leontine to this remote town in Western Canada, and had succeeded in a few meetings where he himself had failed with all the advantages that his propinquity gave him.

As he halted uncertainly beneath the window, he saw Leontine look at the table. Her glance fell upon the envelope. Half in wonder, she turned it over. Nothing was written on it, and the flap was unsealed.

She offered it to Ravengar, who shook his head. It was not his.

"I wonder whether it is meant for me," Sebastian heard Leontine say.

She drew a folded sheet of paper from within. Sebastian, creeping close beneath the window, could see that it was a closely-written page.

Leontine slightly raised the shade of the lamp to read it. The light fell full on the page.

"I wish to confess my part in the conspiracy which ruined Jerry Carson," Sebastian read.

For the moment his knees shook under him. So the plan had advanced thus far already! A copy had already been made and left with Leontine!

He clung to the window still and trembled like a man in an ague. Everything seemed lost. Then came the reaction of fury. He ran into the hotel, dashed open the door of the room, and entered.

"Give me that paper!" she shouted to Leontine.

Leontine, startled by his sudden appearance, hesitated. Then she put the hand which held the paper behind her.

"It is not yours, Sebastian," she answered.

"Give me that paper!" repeated Sebastian furiously.

"No," said Leontine, with equal resolution continuing to read.

Sebastian sprang at her and caught at her arm, but Leontine was too quick for him. She held the paper out to Ravengar.

"Keep this for me," she said.

Ravengar took the paper, and Sebastian, gnawing his lip, looked from one to the other alternately.

"Give me that paper," he demanded of Ravengar, who had risen to his feet and stood calmly replacing it in the envelope which he had picked up from the table.

Ravengar did not answer him. He put the paper in his pocket and bade Leontine good night.

"It is mine. It is an important business paper, and I must have it," cried Sebastian, beside himself.

"I received it from Mrs. Navarre. I shall return it to her when she requests it from me," said Ravengar calmly.

He moved toward the door, bowed to Leontine, and went along the passage in the direction of his room. Sebastian stood looking after him in hesitation. Then he turned furiously upon Leontine. She looked back at him as steadily

How much did she know? Had he indeed been fortunate enough to intercept her in the act of learning all? He glared at her, he tried to read her mind, but could ascertain nothing. He flung himself out of the room and strode along the passage.

A party of men in shirt sleeves were gambling in one of the rooms. They were drinking, and their voices rose angrily as they quarrelled and slammed down the cards. Sebastian strode past them. In the next room he saw Ravengar, standing, the paper in his hand. He entered without knocking.

"Give me that paper, damn you!" he shouted.

Ravengar only looked at him fixedly. Sebastian hesitated. He could not decide what to do.

"You see, Mr. Ravengar, that is an important business paper," he continued, in a quieter voice. "It is the confession of a former partner of mine who cheated me out of some property. I have promised not to prosecute him provided he returns the money. It is worth ten thousand dollars to me, and since it has come into your hands I am willing to pay you that much for it."

"You must apply to Mrs. Navarre," answered Ravengar.

Sebastian hesitated an instant. Then he sprang at him like a tiger and locked his arms about him, the hands reaching towards the throat.

He knew he was not physically a match for Ravengar, but he had been in many a brawl upon the pampas, and his strong, Argentine fingers, his Argentine knowledge of the anatomy of the throat, and his vicious anger all counted—should count for victory.

The suddenness of his leap surprised Ravengar, who reeled and went staggering back against the table. Then, recovering himself, he sought to free his hands, which were imprisoned at his sides under his enemy's viselike grip. For a few moments Sebastian had all the best of the fight. His hands shot upward towards Ravengar's throat.

CHAPTER 5.

In the flash of an interval before they closed Ravengar freed his right hand and sent the fist crashing into Sebastian's face. As Sebastian released him and staggered back Ravengar followed with a second blow from his left, which caught the Argentine beneath the chin. Sebastian dropped with a moan and crumpled up on the floor.

As Ravengar stood over him a picture fell from the wall beside him. A moment later the water-bottle upon the table went crashing down in splinters of broken glass.

Ravengar looked about him in wonder. The room was shaking as if from a dynamite explosion. The chair stood up on two legs, tottered, and went down backward. The floor heaved, the walls were riven asunder.

Shrieks and cries resounded through the hotel. Through the darkness outside a sudden stream of light shot up. The air, full of distant reverberations like thunder, grew sulphurous and murky.

Then, suddenly, with a crash, the walls subsided, Ravengar was conscious of falling amid the debris of the plaster. Beams were hurtling across the room. The floor opened. And the hotel was dissolved into a rubbish heap of broken timbers.

* * * * *

The volcanic eruption had blown the top off the mountain, had rent the ground into deep fissures from which the subterranean fumes, ascending, sent up a cloud of inky smoke that, added to the darkness of a moonless night, made the panic universal.

Leontine was standing in her room when the catastrophe occurred. She was wondering whether she could endure the sight of Sebastian another day, whether she could resist the overpowering impulse to flight.

One thing alone gave her courage to endure—Ravengar. She felt that this strange man had been sent into her life for some purpose. She felt his presence as a shield against her husband.

Suddenly she was flung to her feet by the force of the earthquake. Stunned, she mercifully escaped knowledge of its first horrors. When she recovered she found herself unhurt, but pinned between two scantlings that had fallen one on either side of her.

Cries and groans came to her ears from all sides. It was pitch dark. She lay still, not caring greatly what might happen to her.

Then through the darkness she heard a man's voice calling. "Leontine! Leontine!" he was saying.

And a thrill of joy leaped into her heart and set it to beating fast. It was Ravengar. Again he had thought of her in his own danger; but never before had he called her by her name

She answered faintly, and presently, guided by her voice, he found her. He felt the beams beside her and pulled them away. He raised her to her feet.

"You are not hurt?" he inquired anxiously. She could not see his face, even though he stood beside her.

"No," she answered anxiously. "And you?"

"I think not," he answered, placing one arm around her to support her. "You had better let me carry you," he continued. "You will fall over the beams. I know the way out—at least, I found the way in. There has been an earthquake."

He raised her into his arms, and she lay there, one arm about his neck, her hair drifting across his face. At that moment she had forgotten all about Sebastian—she had almost forgotten Jerry.

Carefully he picked his way toward the door. Somebody groaned as he stepped across the threshold. A little, terrified group was outside in the darkness. An electric flashlight showed the silhouette of their panic-stricken faces. An old man was pronouncing judgment upon the world, whose end he announced was approaching. Ravengar set Leontine down.

"I am going back for your husband," he said, "Stay there till I return."

Leontine looked about her. Several people lay half-buried in the debris of the hotel. A voice was calling pitifully from what had been the dining room. A man came stealthily across the fallen beams, guided by the sound of the voice.

It was "Red" Finn, who had been gambling with his companions in the next room to Ravengar's. He had heard the sounds of the quarrel, and Sebastian's offer of ten thousand dollars for a certain paper. Then, as the fight began, he had peered cautiously into the room and had seen Ravengar slip the paper into his pocket.

Now he was prowling among the ruins of the hotel, having almost miraculously escaped injury in the catastrophe. He was bent upon looting, but he was especially bent upon securing the paper that would mean a fortune to him.

Having satisfied himself that the voice was not Ravengar's, he left the injured man lying where he had fallen and crouched in the ruins, waiting. Now somebody had brought a lantern and set it down in the entrance. The faint rays disclosed the rubbish pile within. Men were painfully extricating themselves and stumbling toward the door. The worst of the eruption was evidently over, for the quivering shocks had ceased and the sulphur fumes were giving place to the cool, clean night air. "Red" Finn watched the panorama like a cat.

At length his watch was rewarded. He saw Ravengar come staggering along the ruined wall, bearing Sebastian in his arms. He carried him to the porch and set him down beside Leontine. Sebastian groaned and opened his eyes. He tried to rise. Ravengar bent over him.

CHAPTER 6.

Leontine could not resist an involuntary shudder as she saw her husband again. She knew now that she had hoped he had died in the disaster, and she hated herself for her wish as much as she hated him.

"Red" Finn crept cautiously nearer. Then something happened which convinced him that this was his lucky day.

The paper which he contemplated snatching from Ravengar's pocket dropped out as he bent over Sebastian. In an instant "Red" had leaped upon it and possessed himself of it and taken flight.

Only Leontine saw the action. She placed her hand on Ravengar's arm. "The paper!" she cried.

Ravengar started and felt in his pocket. It was not there.

"He has stolen it!" cried Leontine frantically, pointing to the disappearing figure of the fugitive.

Instantly Ravengar understood. He left Sebastian lying on the ruined porch and raced after the crook.

(Continued on next page.)

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The Shielding Shadow

BY RANDALL PARRISH

(Continued from previous page.)

It was much lighter. The rising moon illuminated the land. Ravengar saw his quarry distinctly, racing along the wagon road that led toward he mining ground. He followed panting. The ground was heaped with stones, vomited from the mountain, and scorching underfoot.

"Red" Finn looked back and ran the faster, clutching his precious paper. Ten thousand dollars! It was worth fighting for. He glanced apprehensively back, wondering whether he could out-distance his pursuer.

Ravengar felt that he was gaining. He must get the paper, whatever its value, because Leontine had entrusted it to him. The distance between the two men grew shorter.

In front of them the railroad line ran at a right angle to the wagon road. Just where they intersected was the brawling mountain stream, which now raged, a torrent, under the high bridge that lay before them. Beneath the bridge the railroad ran along the embankment cut beside the river.

It was a leap of forty feet to the raging torrent below. "Red," looking back, saw that his pursuer was close upon him. He would catch up with him before he could cross the bridge and make for the brush that lay scattered upon the mountain side.

He thrust the paper into his pocket and turned at bay. The two men closed. Ravengar sent the crook reeling.

"Red" dodged and recovered himself. He sprang at Ravengar like a panther. A fortunate blow caught Ravengar under the ear. Ravengar stumbled and fell.

Before he had recovered his footi "Red," spurred to frenzy, had sprung to the parapet of the bridge and leaped into the stream.

As he struck the icy water he was all but unconscious. He felt it close over his head. The shock revived him. He flung his hands upward, choking, until he reached the surface.

The bridge already lay in the distance behind him. The force of the current was carrying him swiftly away. He could not battle with it. He was drifting helplessly in the boiling eddies.

Money was dearer than life to "Red". He nerved himself for a supreme attempt. He fought the water with all his desperation. If he had fought like that he would have found its conquest easy.

Suddenly he felt the ground beneath his feet. The stream had swept him into a backwater, a little shallow among the pools and eddies, while the main body of water, held up by a sandbank, raced past along another channel.

In a moment he was scrambling up the bank and he flung himself, exhausted and shaking with cold, among the rushes.

Presently, feeling the return of circulation, he got up and thrust his dripping, palsied hand into his pocket. He drew out the envelope and, opening it, took the paper from it. In the rays of the moon he read:

"I wish to confess my part in the conspiracy which ruined Jerry Carson."

He read it to the end, as best he could. A spasm of disgust crossed his face. It was for this, then, that he had risked his life and liberty!

He crumpled it and made to throw it away. On second thought, however, he changed his mind and thrust it into his pocket. Then he started doggedly along the road.

When "Red" leaped, Ravengar followed him without hesitation. He struck the water, emerged, and cast about him. The crook was nowhere to be seen.

He swam with all his strength, reached the bank, and pulled himself ashore. Then he looked up and down along the river. "Red" had disappeared.

He was, as a matter of fact, hidden by a little rise of ground, too slight to be perceptible from where Ravengar stood. Ravengar strode furiously up and down the bank. But there was no sign of "Red."

The fellow must have perished instantly in the water, he concluded. Feeling that his search was hopeless, he crossed the bridge and returned to the village.

By this time the stunning effects of the earthquake had begun to subside. The inhabitants were running hither and thither, helping the injured. As Ravengar reached the hotel he saw that nearly all the inmates had already been rescued. Leontine still stood on the broken porch, where he had left her.

She put her hand trustingly in his as he came up and looked into his eyes anxiously. Ravengar shook his head sadly.

"He leaped into the stream", he said. "I plunged after him, but the current had already swept him under. I am afraid there is no chance of recovering your paper, unless the body is cast ashore."

"It doesn't matter," answered Leontine.

"You entrusted it to me. I have proved faithless."

"No, you have done your best," she answered.

Ravengar looked at her earnestly. "It may be", he said, "that all will come out right in the end."

There was a subtle significance in his words which went straight to her heart. He knew, then of the unhappiness of her life. But he did not know about Jerry!

Marveling, she looked into his eyes, at that moment. Sebastian hobbled up and stood beside them looking from one to the other maliciously. Leontine's eyes reluctantly met those of her husband, and Sebastian's fell.

What did she know? he wondered.

(END OF FOURTH EPISODE.)

(To be continued.)

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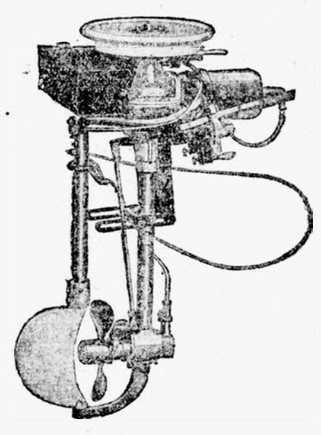

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